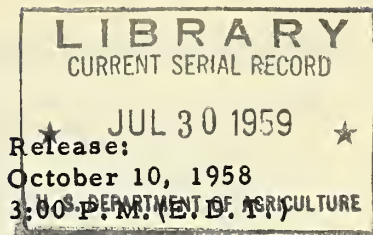


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Crop Production

As of October 1, 1958



Corn is estimated at a record 3,686 million bushels, up 3 percent from September 1, up 8 percent from last year and 17 percent above average.

Soybeans, a record crop of 573 million bushels is estimated, up 2 percent from September 1, up 19 percent from last year, and nearly double the average.

Sorghum Grain production is estimated at a record 607 million bushels, 5 percent more than September 1, 8 percent above last year and almost 4 times the 10-year average.

All Wheat output is a record 1,449 million bushels, about the same as September 1, up 53 percent from last year and 30 percent more than average.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,849 million pounds, up 3 percent from September 1, 28 percent more than last year and 8 percent above average.

Hay is estimated at 120 million tons, 2 percent more than September 1, about the same as last year, but 15 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 176.3 million hundredweight, practically the same as for September 1, up 12 percent from last year, and 16 percent above average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 34.9 million hundredweight, down 3 percent from September 1, but up 8 percent from last year and 5 percent above average.

Apples are estimated at 125 million bushels, 1 percent below September 1, but 6 percent more than last year, and 16 percent above average.

Eggs laid during September are estimated at 4,500 million, 2 percent more than were laid during September 1957, and 16 percent above average.

Milk Production during September is estimated at 9,471 million pounds, 1 percent less than September 1957, but 3 percent above the September average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
CrPr 2-2 (10-58)

Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average: 1947-56:	1957	Indi- cated Oct. 1, 1958 1/	Average: 1947-56:	1957	Indicated		1958 1/
						Sept. 1, 1958	Oct. 1, 1958	
Corn, all	bu. :	38.8	46.8	50.4	3,144,304	3,402,832	3,588,766	3,686,218
Wheat, all	" :	17.7	21.7	27.0	1,116,216	947,102	1,446,464	1,449,498
Winter	" :	18.9	22.4	28.1	849,604	707,201	1,170,768	1,170,768
All spring	" :	14.6	19.9	23.2	266,611	239,901	275,696	278,730
Durum	" :	11.9	17.4	22.8	29,904	39,680	21,224	22,053
Other spring	" :	14.9	20.5	23.2	236,707	200,221	254,472	256,677
Oats	" :	34.3	37.4	44.5	1,293,976	1,808,360	1,419,351	1,419,351
Barley	" :	27.2	29.0	31.2	302,770	435,695	466,301	466,301
Rye	" :	12.8	15.9	18.3	22,359	26,528	34,093	34,093
Flaxseed	" :	9.0	5.3	10.2	41,170	25,754	37,469	39,969
Rice 100 lb. bag :	2/ 2,465	2/3,219	2/3,328	46,975	43,130	47,747	47,637	
Sorghum grain	bu. :	19.6	28.9	36.4	165,998	561,977	579,132	607,118
Cotton	bale : 2/ 317	2/ 388	2/ 469	14,136	10,964	12,105	11,675	
Hay, all	ton :	1.42	1.65	1.65	105,094	121,402	118,471	120,374
Hay, wild	" :	.80	.92	.89	11,087	11,313	10,641	10,641
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.16	2.27	2.23	46,887	69,092	64,870	66,400
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	" :	1.41	1.49	1.54	27,055	22,087	23,849	23,849
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.04	1.16	1.28	5,768	4,852	5,303	5,434
Beans, dry edible								
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag :	2/ 1,088	2/1,157	2/1,235	16,825	15,771	18,806	18,695	
Peas, dry field								
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag :	2/ 1,136	2/1,229	2/1,148	3,440	3,270	2,353	2,353	
Soybeans for beans	bu. :	20.3	23.1	24.5	296,294	479,841	560,776	572,586
Peanuts 4/	lb. :	870	970	1,205	1,717,078	1,445,110	1,796,785	1,849,385
Potatoes: 5/	cwt. :							
Winter	" :	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780	4,780
Early spring	" :	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904	3,904
Late spring	" :	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	26,901	26,901
Early summer	" :	82.0	89.7	105.3	9,920	9,047	11,006	11,006
Late summer	" :	156.2	176.7	185.3	33,158	32,209	35,880	34,940
Fall	" :	166.9	184.7	193.0	152,008	156,981	176,575	176,345
Total	" :	153.6	173.3	177.5	228,615	239,539	259,046	257,876
Sweetpotatoes 5/	" :	54.7	63.3	64.8	19,772	18,053	18,315	18,268
Tobacco	lb. :	1,315	1,479	1,628	2,134,443	1,660,553	1,750,688	1,771,679
Sugarcane for sugar								
and seed	ton :	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	7,332	7,332
Sugar beets	" :	15.3	17.7	16.9	11,770	15,497	14,793	15,015
Broomcorn	" :	2/ 258	2/303	2/ 347	33	43	33	33
Hops	lb. :	1,473	1,449	1,417	49,544	40,135	50,845	47,611
Pasture	pct. :	6/ 71	6/ 80	6/ 86	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, dry field peas, and winter, early spring, late spring, early summer potatoes and broomcorn are not based on current indications, but are brought forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds, 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1940-56. 6/ Condition October 1.

CROP	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average		Indicated		
	1947-56	1957	Sept. 1, 1958	Oct. 1, 1958	1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu. : 2/108,163	118,548	126,813	125,338	
Peaches	" : 2/ 62,974	2/62,335	72,089	71,618	
Pears	" : 2/29,828	31,676	29,564	29,064	
Grapes	ton : 2/ 2,931	2,599	2,809	2,903	
Cherries (12 States)	" : 2/ 217	240	186	186	
Apricots (3 States)	" : 2/ 210	2/190	117	117	
Cranberries (5 States)	bbl.: 953	1,050	1,076	1,108	
Pecans	lb.: 148,347	141,350	173,400	170,500	

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
August	10,437	10,736	10,593	4,052	4,569	4,673
September	9,178	9,538	9,471	3,885	4,418	4,500
Jan.-Sept.Incl.	93,189	98,885	98,439	44,760	46,186	45,576

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1947-56		1957		1958	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels	cent 1/	bushels
Corn for grain 2/	11.4	331,854	13.6	419,622	11.2	341,290
Wheat	44.4	494,201	41.6	393,898	43.8	634,754
Oats	80.5	1,040,702	80.8	1,056,555	84.5	1,199,364
Barley	61.7	187,226	63.2	275,531	66.4	309,666
Rye	54.2	12,337	58.0	15,383	57.1	19,471
Flaxseed	48.7	19,752	50.7	13,057	50.3	20,102
Sorghum grain 2/	3.5	5,215	1.7	3,411	2.4	13,330
Soybeans 2/	.9	2,449	.8	3,623	.5	2,183

1/ Percent of previous year's crop. 2/ Old crop.

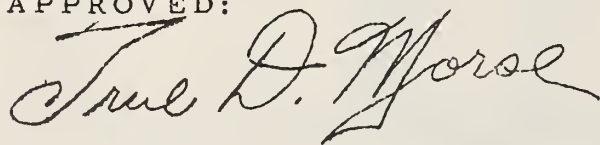
C R O P	A C R E A G E			
	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1957	1958	1958 percent
	1947-56			of 1957
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	81,256	72,656	73,185	100.7
Wheat, all	63,672	43,664	53,650	122.9
Winter	45,196	31,613	41,618	131.6
All spring	18,477	12,051	12,032	99.8
Durum	2,409	2,281	968	42.4
Other spring	16,068	9,770	11,064	113.2
Oats	37,752	34,984	31,926	91.3
Barley	11,110	15,000	14,939	99.6
Rye	1,737	1,671	1,863	111.5
Flaxseed	4,621	4,864	3,918	80.6
Sorghum grain	8,382	19,475	16,681	85.7
Rice	1,911	1,340	1,431	106.8
Cotton	21,853	13,558	11,960	88.2
Hay, all	74,204	73,776	72,905	98.8
Hay, wild	13,796	12,358	11,988	97.0
Hay, alfalfa	21,809	30,487	29,817	97.8
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	19,217	14,872	15,486	104.1
Hay, lespedeza	5,489	4,182	4,258	101.8
Beans, dry edible	1,560	1,363	1,514	111.1
Peas, dry field	305	266	205	77.1
Soybeans for beans	14,557	20,738	23,367	112.7
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	2,062	1,490	1,535	103.0
Potatoes: <u>3/</u>				
Winter	24	44	34	77.3
Early spring	24	32	31	97.5
Late spring	197	174	181	104.2
Early summer	122	101	104	103.6
Late summer	214	182	189	103.5
Fall	912	850	914	107.5
Total	1,493	1,383	1,452	105.1
Sweetpotatoes <u>3/</u>	362	285	282	98.9
Tobacco	1,634	1,122	1,088	97.0
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	317	277	284	102.6
Sugar beets	769	878	886	100.9
Broomcorn	253	283	189	67.0
Hops	34	28	34	121.3

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

3/ Averages 1949-56.

APPROVED:



ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

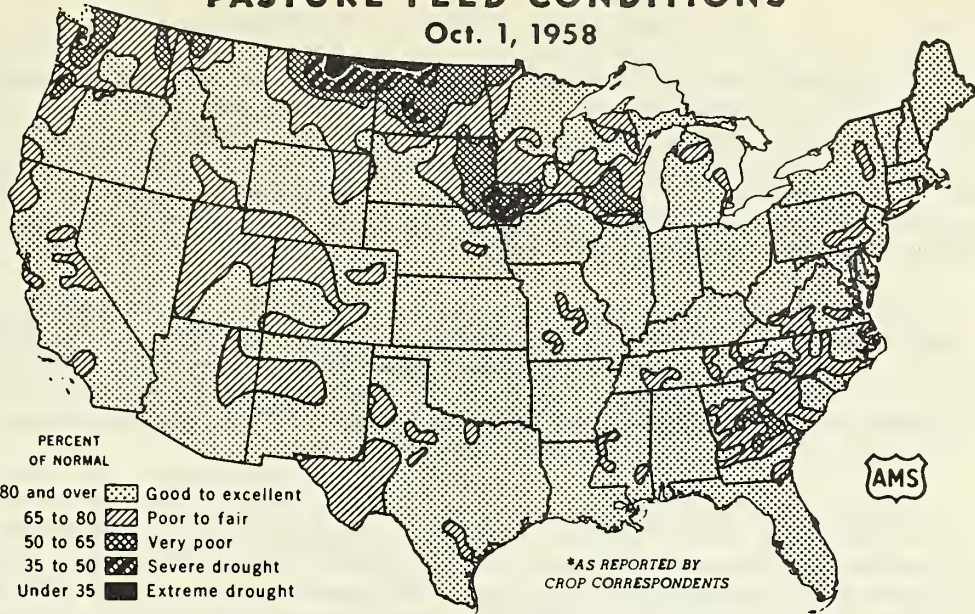
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1958



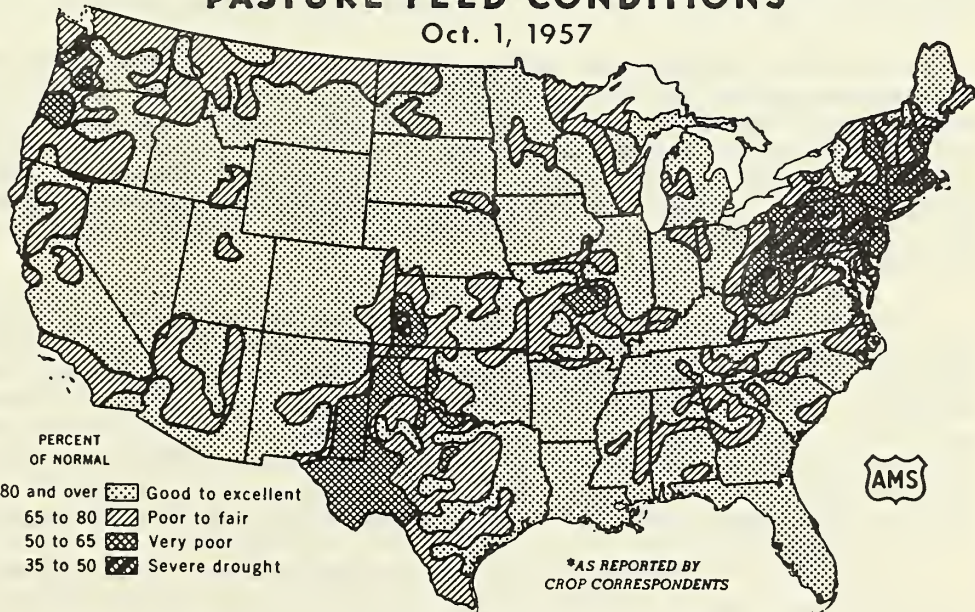
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 5558-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1957



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 4557-57 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1958

Prospects remain generally favorable for record total crop production given successful harvest of late crops. A near frostless September, even in northern areas, allowed most late fields to gain needed maturity. Heavy rainfall of damaging extent caused some loss in crop quality and volume and halted harvest in some areas - mainly in the Mid-South. The volume and quality of outturn from large acreages of late crops also remain under weather influences until harvest ends.

Southern crops still not completely or even mainly safe from weather hazards include cotton, peanuts, sugarcane, rice, and pecans. In the North, potatoes, sugar beets, dry field beans and apples figure largely in the advancing harvest. Other crops grown in most States - corn, soybeans, sorghum grain, and late hay and seed cuttings will reach active to near-complete harvest in coming weeks, given sunny weather.

The production index for all crops built from October 1 estimates for 59 leading crops moved 1 point above the September level to a record 117. The yield per acre index moved to a record 142. Both indexes far surpass those of any other year. The previous high production index of 106 was reached in 1957, 1956, and 1948; the former record per acre yield index of 127 was reached last year. Crop production indexes by groups of crops, presented in tabular form on page 9, show yearly changes in output since 1949 and identify crop groups largely responsible for 1958 record production. Feed grains this year are hitting 131, food grains, 117, hay and forage 122, sugar crops 122, and oil crops 182. Cotton at 82, vegetable crops at 99, and tobacco at 88 show below per production caused mostly by acreage reduction. All indexes mentioned consider years 1947-49 as 100.

Feed grain tonnage from 1958 crops, on the basis of October 1 estimates, will surpass last year's previous record by 8 percent. This sharp increase reflects the record crops of corn, sorghum grain, and barley and an above-average oats crop. Food grain tonnage is nearly half larger than in 1957 mainly because of the record wheat crop. Rice and rye crops are also well above average. Oilseed tonnage prospects total 18 percent above last year's record. September gains in soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts overbalanced the loss in cottonseed.

Cotton prospects decreased about 4 percent during September, largely from effects of excessive rains which were most damaging in the central Cotton Belt but which caused widespread quality losses elsewhere. Rice estimates declined slightly because of decreases in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas which outweighed the California increase. Dry bean prospects declined slightly, reflecting hot weather influence in California which countered a slight gain in the Northeastern bean area. Fall potato prospects are down less than 1 percent, with all regions showing above average crops.

Corn prospects increased 3 percent during September to an estimated 3,686 million bushels, about 2 percent above the 3,605 million bushel record set in 1948. Loss due to the late September and early October freezes in some Northern sections was less than earlier expected because they occurred later than usual. This gives late or slow maturing varieties some additional maturing time.

Corn yield per acre is sharply above any other year. Sorghum grain estimates gained 5 percent during the past month; record prospects in almost all States is pushing the per acre yield level to nearly double that of the drier average years in the pre-hybrid era. Hay crops gained tonnage from good late cuttings to a total only slightly less than last year's record. Peanut prospects increased about 3 percent with gains in most leading areas. Tobacco estimates, all types considered, moved up slightly as harvest reached or neared completion. Estimates for spring wheat and sugar beet gained slightly while sugarcane estimates remain unchanged. Flaxseed outturn appears nearly 7 percent larger than a month ago, with the average yield the highest since 1948. Soybeans pushed a record-breaking uptrend evident throughout the season - to a new peak of 573 million bushels under highly favorable September conditions in most leading producing States.

Pastures in many sections during September continued the outstanding production which this year has contributed greatly to success of livestock operations. On October 1 pasture condition ratings ranged much above a year ago except in some West North Central and Western sections. Maps on page 5 and State condition figures which show comparative pasture status on October 1 for 1958 and 1957 emphasize the general pasture abundance in most Eastern and Central sections. In range areas the current moisture situation promises the largest supply of forage for fall and winter grazing in over 15 years. Prospects are especially favorable in the central Great Plains, southern Texas, and west through New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Critically short feed areas are limited to eastern Montana and western North Dakota. Hay tonnage is ample to abundant in most areas. Good late cuttings in many sections, following generally good spring and summer growth, have pushed the national total hay crop to 120 million tons, only slightly under the 1957 record.

Farm stocks of feed grains on October 1 included about a fifth less old corn than a year earlier, considerably more oats and barley, and nearly four times as much sorghum grain. Wheat farm stocks were sharply above a year earlier and rye stocks substantially larger. Stocks of old flaxseed on farms were over half larger than on October 1, 1957 but old crop soybeans on farms were even less than the usual small remnant of the previous year's crop.

September small grain harvest moved swiftly on a limited acreage on high Western elevations and in the northern Great Plains, with early completion likely on the remaining approximate one-tenth of the flax acreage. Rice harvest moved ahead in California early fields but late maturity in Arkansas postponed general harvest until early October. In the South, where frequent rains and wind lodged and tangled growth, combining was mainly from half done to nearly finished.

Corn picking started slowly through most of the Corn Belt as growers waited for added maturity, and in the Southern areas has been halted by rain soaked fields and the push to get other crops in.

Sorghum grain combining is now largely finished as far north as southern Oklahoma but has been delayed by rains in the Texas High Plains and by immaturity in many fields in the central Great Plains. Soybean harvest was under way throughout the central areas, with progress ranging from just starting in South Dakota and Ohio to nearly one-half finished in Illinois. Peanut harvest is well advanced in the Southeast, but started slowly in Virginia and North Carolina and has been delayed by rains in the South-Central sections. Sugar beet harvest has started in Western areas. The harvest of dry beans is well advanced in Western areas and Michigan, and is beginning in New York. Potato digging is rapidly nearing completion in Maine and varies greatly from a good start in parts of the Northwest to nearly one-half to three-fourths complete in other Northern sections.

September weather generally favored maturity and harvest in the Eastern coastal areas, although Hurricane Helene drenched North Carolina coastal counties late in the month. Continued light precipitation in the mid-northern areas caused thin, spotty stands in many fall grain fields. Rains were light in most Pacific Northwest winter wheat areas and moisture is still short for germination. In contrast, mature crops deteriorated in the mid-South as rains and cool weather delayed harvest. Frost passed up the average freeze dates in the northern areas, but the first heavy punch extended deep into the central Great Plains. Although frost was earlier than usual in some central areas, most crops were beyond serious damage, and the delay in frost in the northern sections was most welcome for maturing the crops.

Total production of deciduous fruits now looks 4 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. Estimated production of apples, peaches, pears, and prunes declined from a month ago, but these declines were about offset by improved prospects for grapes, particularly California raisin varieties. Compared with last year there are more apples, peaches, and grapes, but less other deciduous fruits. Production of cranberries is above last year.

Total tonnage of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans is expected to be 4 percent greater than last year and 1 percent above average. During the past month, indicated production of almonds, filberts, and pecans declined.

The 1958-59 crops of oranges and grapefruit are expected to be larger than last year, but there will be fewer limes and tangelos. Compared with the average, prospects are for more oranges but not as many grapefruit and tangerines.

Fall vegetable production for fresh market as estimated October 1 appears about 3 percent larger than last year, with much more early fall cabbage and substantial increases in carrots, cauliflower, corn and tomatoes. Smaller outturn is expected than last year for celery,

lettuce, Brussels sprouts, snap beans, and peppers. Ample September rainfall favored growth and in California and some other western sections warm weather pushed maturity and available market supplies ahead of market demand. October 1 prospects for tonnage of 8 important vegetables for processing totaled about 2 percent smaller than a month earlier, although outturn is expected to be a tenth more than last year's and almost a fifth above average. Tomato prospects declined in September, especially in California and Indiana, but increased tonnage now seems likely for beets for canning, lima beans, and kraut cabbage under contract.

Milk production in September was about 1 percent less than in 1957, although the August to September decline was slightly less than usual. Production was record-high for the month in 6 States - Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Idaho, and Utah - but fell below the September average for 17 other States of the 35 having monthly estimates. Output per cow, however, reached September record highs in 29 of these 35 States. The October 1 average production per cow in reporters' herds reached a level 6 percent above a year earlier and 21 percent above average for the date. Record rates were reported in all parts of the country. Lush pastures in many sections and record grain feeding rates for October 1, in all regions, except the South Atlantic and South Central States aided high production rates.

Egg production in the past month was 2 percent larger than in September 1957, thus continuing the increase over last year for the fourth successive month. Record September rates of lay were recorded in all geographic regions. The high laying rates more than offset a 1 percent decrease in the average number of layers below September 1957. Excellent weather and a higher percentage of pullet layers than a year ago gave an added push to the past month's production rates.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION, BY GROUPS OF CROPS,
UNITED STATES, 1949-58 (1947-49=100)

Year	Feed : grains	Hay & Forage	Food : grains	Vege- tables	Sugar : crops	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil : crops	All crops	1/
1949	103	97	89	99	95	113	97	100	101	
1950	104	106	83	98	117	70	101	116	97	
1951	97	111	82	92	92	106	115	106	99	
1952	102	107	105	92	95	106	112	104	103	
1953	101	110	96	96	105	115	103	102	103	
1954	106	109	85	94	117	96	110	116	101	
1955	112	116	80	96	107	103	109	128	105	
1956	112	111	84	101	108	93	108	153	106	
1957 2/	121	126	79	96	126	77	83	147	106	
1958 3/	131	122	117	99	122	82	88	182	117	

1/ Includes fruits and nuts and some other crops not in the separate groups shown.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated.

CORN: Production of all corn is forecast at a record 3,686 million bushels - up 3 percent from last month, 8 percent above last year and 17 percent above average. Prospects remained unchanged or improved during September in nearly all States. Weather conditions generally favored maturity as frosts in the northern corn area held off until the end of September. As most corn was well dented or mature by that time very little frost damage is expected. The indicated yield of 50.4 bushels per harvested acre is well above the previous record of 46.8 last year and nearly a third above the 38.8 bushel average. Of the all corn production 3,320 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain compared with 3,060 million bushels last year and the average of 2,830 million.

In the Corn Belt the indicated yield of 54.5 bushels per acre is above the previous record of 53.1 last year. About nine-tenths of the grain corn acreage was in the dent or mature stage by the end of September - a little ahead of last year but later than in 1956. In Iowa about 95 percent of the corn was well dented and hard by early October, as September weather was favorable for maturing the crop. In Illinois practically all the crop was dented or mature by the October 1 and 2 frost and a small percent of the corn had been picked for immediate feeding or had been artificially dried. Ohio and Indiana corn was also nearly all dented or mature by early October. Yields will average very good in these States although poorly drained spots in some fields will yield little corn. In Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, frosts held off to about October 1 so most of the late corn dented and escaped extensive freeze damage. In the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, summer drought was the major factor in holding yields close to the average. In Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, soil moisture supplies were plentiful in nearly all corn sections during the growing season and record yields are practically assured.

In the North Atlantic region, silage harvest has been progressing and the excellent grain corn crop was mostly matured ahead of frosts. In the South Atlantic region the yield is expected to be double that of the early 1940's. Picking of the crop was well underway by early October. In the South Central region, heavy September rains caused some damage, especially along the Mississippi, and harvest has been slow. However, prospects remain excellent over most of the area. In the West, the yield per acre each year beginning in 1945 has been a record which reflects the continuous increase in the proportion of the crop grown on irrigated land.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: The October 1 supply of old corn on farms amounted to 341 million bushels. This total is nearly a fifth less than the 420 million bushels on farms October 1, 1957 but is slightly more than the average of 332 million. Stocks were below a year earlier in all regions except the West. For the important East North Central and West North Central sections the farm carry-over of old corn was down 37 percent and 10 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. Compared with average, stocks were 20 percent smaller in the East North Central States but 18 percent larger for the West North Central group.

Disappearance of corn during the July-September quarter was rapid and totaled 685 million bushels, only 18 million bushels less than the record high disappearance of 703 million bushels in the same period last year and much above the average of 535 million. The October 1 prospective supply of corn on farms (forecast grain production plus carry-over) totaled 3,661 million bushels, 181 million bushels more than a year earlier and 19 million above the earlier record of 3,642 million bushels in 1949.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,449 million bushels, slightly above the September 1 estimate and the largest crop of record. This total is 53 percent above the 1957 production and 30 percent more than the 1947-56 average. The change from a month ago reflects an increase of nearly 1 million bushels of durum and an increase of 2 million bushels of other spring wheat. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat at 1,171 million bushels is carried forward. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat is a record 27.0 bushels. This compares with 21.7 bushels in 1957 and the average of 17.7 bushels.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production prospects for all spring wheat increased 3 million bushels during September and are now indicated at 279 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 16 percent larger than 1957 production of 240 million bushels and nearly 5 percent above average. The indicated yield per harvested acre, at 23.2 bushels, compares with 19.9 bushels in 1957 and the average of 14.6 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 257 million bushels, 2 million bushels above the September forecast. The 1958 crop is 28 percent above the 1957 crop and 8 percent larger than average. The yield per acre for the United States, at 23.2 bushels, is the highest of record. It compares with 20.5 bushels in 1957 and the average of 14.9 bushels.

Harvest operations were virtually complete in all areas by October 1 as favorable maturing and harvesting weather during September brought harvest to a successful close. Final outturns lived up to earlier expectations in all States except Washington, Oregon, and Idaho where hot, dry weather accompanied by rust took its toll during the mid and late growing season. Yields in the important producing North Central States soared to new records. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, and Nebraska produced record yields per acre as the season held favorable through harvest.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana is estimated at 22 million bushels, slightly more than one-half the previous year's production and nearly a fourth less than average. The decline in this year's production reflects a sharp decrease in harvested acreage, as yields are reported at record levels in all producing States except Montana. Even those yields are well above average. Harvest operations came to a successful close during September with final outturns equalling or exceeding earlier expectations.

This year's crop had good to ideal moisture and temperature conditions throughout the season, with rust and insect damage quite rare. Quality of this year's crop is reported to be above average.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 are estimated at 635 million bushels, nearly two-thirds above last year and the highest on record for that date. The 10-year average for October 1 is 494 million bushels. Disappearance of wheat from farms during the July-September period totaled 865 million bushels. This disappearance exceeded the previous record by nearly 11 million bushels and is 41 percent larger than during the same quarter last year. Of this year's production, 44 percent was still on farms October 1, the same as the 10-year average. Stocks on farms were moderately to sharply above a year earlier in all regions. Largest stocks were held in the North Central region, with 402 million bushels. Among the States, North Dakota held the largest stocks at 114 million bushels, followed by Kansas at 108 million bushels. The four States of North Dakota, Montana, Kansas, and Nebraska accounted for 59 percent of the total stocks held on farms.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms October 1, 1958 are estimated at 1,199 million bushels -- 14 percent more than a year earlier and 15 percent more than average. In the important North Central region, farm stocks were higher than last year in all States except Missouri and Kansas, where 1958 production was also down sharply. In the East, moderate increases of stocks in some States about offset minor declines in others. In the South Central region, increases in Texas and Oklahoma more than offset declines in the other States. In the West, changes were small except for declines in Washington and Oregon which more than offset increases in Montana and California.

Disappearance during the 3 months ending September 30, 1958, amounted to 495 million bushels, 11 percent greater than the same period in 1957 and 3 percent more than the 10-year average for the quarter.

SOYBEANS: A record production of 57.3 million bushels of soybeans is estimated as of October 1, an increase of 2 percent over the September 1 forecast. This is almost one-fifth above last year, the previous high, and nearly double the 10-year average. This tremendous production is the result of both a record acreage and a record yield per acre. The United States indicated yield of 24.5 bushels per acre compares with 23.1 bushels last year, the previous record, and with the average of only 20.3 bushels per acre.

The season to date has been favorable beyond all expectations. Record yields are commonplace and only in a few areas may conditions be described as poor or average. In most of the important producing areas prospects have never been better. Harvesting is well underway and the danger of severe frost damage has past. Only extremely

poor harvesting weather now stands in the way of final realization of the Nation's largest soybean crop.

In the North Central States, the major soybean producing area, prospects generally improved from a month ago. All States in the area, except Minnesota, reported either no change or higher yields than on September 1. Dry weather in Minnesota reduced yields from expectations a month ago. However, September weather was favorable for maturing soybeans and the crop was practically all mature before killing frosts. The Illinois yield of 28.5 bushels per acre equals the record set in 1956. Harvest in that State is well along with more than one-half the crop combined by the week ending October 3. Record or near record yields are indicated for Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa as favorable weather continued throughout the season. Progress of harvest in Ohio is the slowest of any recent year, with about 15 percent of the acreage harvested as of October 3. Indiana and Iowa reported about 25 percent harvested. Harvest in Missouri was well along after the first week of October and another week of good weather was expected to see most of the crop harvested. Yields in that State are turning out better than expected and a record yield and production are in prospect.

Conditions in the North and South Atlantic areas show little change from a month ago. South Carolina and Georgia were hit by dry weather and the late planted acreage in those States is not as good as expected earlier. However, for the areas as a whole prospects are still excellent and yields are generally above both last year and average.

The South Central area showed further improvement during the month. Only Louisiana, where excessive rains during September hampered development, expects a lower yield than a month ago. Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma each reported gains from September 1 and each reported a record yield per acre this year. The Arkansas crop is especially large with both a bumper acreage and a record yield expected. The nearly 47 million bushels estimated for that State is not only the largest outside of the "Soybelt", but ranks sixth among all the soybean producing States.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 2.2 million bushels. This compares with 3.6 million bushels on farms a year ago and the 10-year October 1 average of 2.4 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to 24.3 million bushels, about a fourth less than last year's record disappearance but still the third highest of record. July 1 farm stocks were relatively high but with prospects of a record 1958 crop, there was little incentive to carry over old crop soybeans. Disappearance during the July-September quarter represents a higher proportion of the July 1 stocks this year than for any year of record. Three-fourths of the U. S. carry-over farm stocks are in the four States of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, and Iowa.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms October 1, estimated at 309,666,000 bushels, were 12 percent more than the 275,531,000 bushels a year earlier and nearly two-thirds above the October 1 average of 187,226,000 bushels.

October 1 farm stocks amounted to two-thirds of the 1958 barley crop. As usual, stocks were largely concentrated in North Dakota, Montana, California and Minnesota. These States accounted for 62 percent of the total farm stocks compared with 56 percent a year ago. Disappearance of barley from farms during the July-September quarter this year totaled 219 million bushels, compared with 202 million bushels for the same period in 1957.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms October 1 amounted to 19,471,000 bushels, the largest for that date since 1955. These stocks compare with 15,383,000 bushels a year ago and the average of 12,337,000 bushels. Disappearance of rye from farms during the July-September 1958 quarter was 17,074,000 bushels compared with 13,151,000 bushels for the same quarter last year. This was considerably above the average disappearance of 12,246,000 bushels.

Two-thirds of the farm stocks were located in the five Plains States, North Dakota through Oklahoma with North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska accounting for about half of the United States total.

FLAXSEED: The flaxseed crop is estimated at 40 million bushels, an increase of 7 percent over the September 1 forecast and 55 percent larger than the small crop of 1957. The yield per acre, indicated at 10.2 bushels, is the highest since 1948, the second highest of record since 1906 and compares with 5.3 bushels in 1957 and the average of 9.0 bushels.

This has been a pleasing season for most flaxseed growers following the 1957 disappointment. The crop generally developed under excellent to ideal growing conditions and showed steady improvement as the season progressed. An area in Western North Dakota along the Canadian border was damaged severely by dry weather but offsetting such losses were favorable yields over most of the State as well as record yields in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota. North Dakota yields were above average and sharply above the poor 4.5 bushel yield of the previous year. Harvesting moved along rapidly during September and was nearing completion by October 1 except for late fields located largely in the Red River Valley. Reports from North Dakota indicate that about 12 percent of the acreage remained for harvest on October 1.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of flaxseed on October 1 are estimated at 20 million bushels, an increase of 54 percent over the previous year but only 2 percent above average. Over two-thirds of the stocks were located on North Dakota farms with most of the remaining stocks in Minnesota and South Dakota. Weather permitted rapid

harvesting of the crop during September with unharvested acreage on October 1 limited to late fields. Much of this acreage was located in North Dakota and Minnesota along the Red River Valley. Prospective production on the unharvested acreage is included in the October 1 farm stocks estimate.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during July-September 1958 totaled 21.4 million bushels compared with 15.2 million bushels during the same quarter in 1957. Stocks on farms October 1 represented 50 percent of the 1958 production, about the same percentage as the previous year and only slightly larger than average.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is forecast at 607 million bushels, 5 percent above last month's forecast, 8 percent above last year's record and over three and one-half times the average. The generally favorable weather conditions prevailing during the summer growth period continued during September, and the crop shows record yield prospects in nearly all States. The yield, forecast at 36.4 bushels per harvested acre, is far above the record 28.9 last year and nearly double the 10-year average.

In Texas, combining of the excellent crop started in late June in the Lower Valley and by mid-September it was well underway in the southern High Plains. The High Plains crop is maturing earlier than usual and, weather permitting, most of the crop will be harvested in October. Combined fields in the Low Rolling Plains, and to the south and east, have suckered, and some of the suckered growth has headed. With a late frost it could mature some grain and most certainly provide good field grazing.

In Nebraska and Kansas, first frost occurred in major producing areas on October 1 but damage was largely limited to west-central Kansas where much of the grain was immature. Some grain has been combined in these States but much of it was artificially dried. Where recent frosts have stopped plant growth, moisture content can be expected to drop soon and permit harvest to progress rapidly. In Colorado, warmer than normal September weather pushed the somewhat late crop to maturity. Harvest of the irrigated crop was under way in late September. The California, Arizona and New Mexico sorghum yields are also far above average and harvest is underway. Early fall weather has been favorable for the bumper Iowa and Missouri crops as well as for those in most States to the East and South.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop sorghum grain on farms October 1 are estimated at a record 13.3 million bushels, nearly four times the 3.4 million bushels held a year earlier and also far above the average of 5.2 million bushels. Even so, these stocks represented only 2.4 percent of the huge 1957 production. Three-fourths of the stocks were held in the North Central Region, where Government resale of the 1957 crop amounted to more than 3 million bushels. All resale stocks were in Nebraska and South Dakota.

The reseal program for sorghum grain was put into effect for the first time for the 1957 crop. Among the States, Nebraska led with stocks of 5.8 million bushels, nearly half resealed. Disappearances from farms during the July-September quarter was 14.7 million bushels compared with 5.3 million during the same quarter last year.

RICE: Production of rice is now estimated at 47.6 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is slightly smaller than the September 1 forecast but 10 percent above the relatively small crop produced last year and about one percent above average. The 3,328-pound yield per acre is 109 pounds above the previous record established last year and a third above average. During September, prospective yields improved in California, were unchanged in Missouri and Arkansas, but were reduced in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

In the Southern Area--Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas--a crop of 36.0 million bags is in prospect. This is 2 percent below the September 1 forecast but 6 percent above the crop produced last year. Record equalling yields are reported in Louisiana and Texas and yields in Arkansas and Missouri are second only to last year's record. Mississippi yields are indicated below the high level of recent years but are above average. Heavy applications of fertilizer and favorable growing weather have resulted in a bountiful crop over most of the Southern Area. However, heavy and persistent rains have stalled harvest operations and caused considerable lodging of rice in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The delayed harvest will be further slowed by down rice and a period of clear weather is needed. About two-thirds of the crop had been combined in Texas by October 1. The peak of harvest in Louisiana is past and harvest is expected to be completed early in October. Combining had become general by the fourth week of September in Mississippi but showers over the rice area on September 30 again interrupted harvesting. In Arkansas, harvest was becoming general by early October.

In California, expected production is 11.6 million bags, about 5 percent above the September 1 forecast and 25 percent above the relatively small crop produced last year. The indicated yield of 4,500 pounds per acre is 300 pounds above the 1956 previous record. Harvesting of early varieties is well along and is becoming general for later varieties. Combining operations are expected to be slower than usual due to extremely heavy stands, some lodging and well filled heads.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,849 million pounds, up about 3 percent from the September 1 forecast. Improved production prospects in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma were noted during the month. The indicated yield of 1,205 pounds per acre will, if it materializes, exceed by 44 pounds the previous record set in 1956. Although the crop in the Southeast area is fairly safe, both the Virginia-Carolina and Southwest areas are just entering the critical harvest period.

Good growing conditions prevailed in the Virginia-Carolina area during September though on the dry side in some areas in Virginia

about the middle of the month. Hurricane Helene struck only the south-east area of North Carolina and missed the important northeast commercial area. Harvest is nearing completion in the southeast part of the State and getting well under way elsewhere. The indicated production of 544 million pounds for the area is about 3 percent above last year. The average yield of 1,882 pounds is 80 pounds above a year ago and the highest of record.

Harvesting weather in the Southeastern area was generally favorable during September, though harvesting of the Runner crop was slowed by rains in many areas and some slight damage occurred to peanuts in the windrow when rains hit. Harvesting is generally well ahead of last year. Yield prospects improved during the month in both Georgia and South Carolina and were estimated the same as a month ago in Alabama and Florida. The average yield for the area at 1,129 pounds per acre is 67 pounds over the previous record of 1,062 pounds for 1956. Production, estimated at 894 million pounds, is almost 36 percent above last year.

In the Southwestern area, wet weather delayed harvest but helped late maturing peanuts. Production at 411 million pounds is 59 percent greater than last year. Yield prospects in this area remain excellent and are estimated at a record 905 pounds per acre, but dry weather is badly needed to enable harvest to get under way and avoid loss of peanuts from rotting or sprouting.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean prospects declined slightly during September. Production is estimated at 18,695,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis), less than one percent below a month ago but nearly a fifth above last year and over a tenth above average. The indicated yield of 1,235 pounds per acre is a record, and compares with 1,157 pounds last year and the average of 1,088 pounds per acre (cleaned basis). The previous record yield was 1,210 pounds per acre in 1956.

A small increase in production is expected in the Northeast bean area. A decrease in Maine was more than offset by a gain in New York. No change from last month was reported for Michigan. Harvest was interrupted in Michigan by rains, but with several favorable days late in September and early October harvest made rapid progress and by the first week in October probably 80-85 percent of the acreage was combined. In New York, Red Kidney beans are slow in ripening and some beans were quite green on October 1. Rain caused some damage to New York Pea beans and a high "pick" is expected.

In the Northwest area small decreases were reported in Nebraska and Wyoming while increases are shown in Montana and Idaho. No change was reported for Washington. The area as a whole shows little change from a month ago. Harvest is nearly completed in Idaho. The Pinto area shows a slight increase over last month. The Colorado crop is turning out a little better than expected earlier with yields reported about 30 pounds above last month.

The California crop is down from last month due to hot weather during September. Large Lima yields are down 100 pounds from a month ago mainly because the high temperatures in the San Joaquin Valley resulted in a drop in yield and caused a high cleaning loss. The southern California crop is still very satisfactory. Baby limas suffered rather severe losses in both the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Harvesting is well advanced. High temperatures have resulted in disappointing yields of "other" dry beans as only Blackeyes have held up with no losses. The indicated yield of "other" beans at 1,300 pounds is down 45 pounds from a month ago.

HAY: Hay production for 1958 is now estimated at 120.4 million tons -- slightly below the record crop last year but 15 percent above average. All regions improved during September. Iowa showed the greatest increase in any State. The only significant decline was in South Dakota where hot, dry weather reduced yields. Georgia and Oregon dropped slightly because of dry weather. Quality of later cuttings has generally been good in contrast with low quality of many first cuttings which were damaged by frequent rains in most areas of the Central and Eastern States.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is now forecast at 66.4 million tons -- 1.5 million tons more than the September forecast and only 4 percent less than the record crop last year. South Dakota is the only State in which production declined materially during the month. Hot, dry weather over most of the State in September following a dry August resulted in low yields from the third cutting; some farmers harvested only one cutting. Dry areas developed in several other States but average yields were not significantly reduced.

Lespedeza hay improved during September and is now estimated at 5.4 million tons, 12 percent above 1957 but 6 percent below average. Most of the increase for the month is in the leading producing State of Missouri where a record yield is estimated. Yields are relatively high in all Southern States -- several have record yields this season.

HOPS: Production of hops is expected to total 47,611,000 pounds, 19 percent more than last year but 4 percent below average. The forecast is down 6 percent from a month ago with all States showing a decline in yield. Hops in Washington got off to a good start in the spring and made a heavy vine growth, but when the vines came down the hops were not there in the quantity expected. In Oregon, production of Fuggles have turned out lower than expected, but Late Clusters and English varieties have produced heavier yields than expected. In Idaho, it appears now that premature bloom as the result of hot weather in May had affected the crop more seriously than was anticipated earlier in the season. California had favorable weather for the 1958 crop of hops though the condition of vines was affected by last year's severe attack of mildew. Replants in hop yards were also a limiting factor on this year's yields.

APPLES: Prospective commercial production of apples declined during September. The October 1 forecast of 125.3 million bushels is down approximately 1.5 million bushels or about 1 percent from a month ago. Virtually all of the decline was in the Pacific Northwest and the Appalachian areas where the crop is reported picking out below earlier expectations despite a generally favorable growing season.

The October 1 estimate of Eastern crop is 56.2 million bushels, 1 percent below last month, but 15 percent above last year and 18 percent above average. McIntosh harvest in New England started about a week later than last year and 1 to 5 days later than average. Quality is reported good to excellent and size medium to large. Prospective production in New York State remains unchanged from last month despite the fact that sizing slowed during September in the Lake Ontario area and some growers are reporting a heavier than normal pre-harvest drop. Three weeks of fair weather with cool nights produced unusually good color on late varieties in New Jersey. Harvest of Romes, the leading New Jersey variety, is expected to become active about October 10. Pennsylvania reports a large crop of generally excellent quality and good size. In Maryland, the crop made rapid growth early in the season but late season growth was below normal. Many Virginia growers report production turning out below their earlier estimates. As of October 1, harvest in Virginia was behind the usual rate of progress.

The crop in the Central States is now estimated at 22.3 million bushels, virtually the same as a month ago, 9 percent above last year and 14 percent above average. Harvest of winter varieties in Northern Ohio is from 4 to 6 days later than usual. There is considerable variation between orchards in this State, depending largely upon the extent of damage caused by spring frost. Illinois, which has a light crop, also reports much variation between orchards in yield, size and quality. In Michigan, moisture added extra size and McIntosh are reported turning out above earlier expectations. Rains in mid-September also helped sizing of the late crop in Minnesota. Kansas reports a crop that is of good quality but below earlier indications.

The Western crop, at 46.8 million bushels, is down 2 percent from a month ago and 5 percent from last year but is 14 percent above average. By October 1, harvest in Washington was somewhat ahead of normal. Most of the Jonathans had been harvested with a smaller harvest than expected. Harvest of Red Delicious was well along except in the Upper Yakima Valley and in the Okanogan Valley, where it was just getting underway by October 1. The crop of Red Delicious in the earliest areas picked out short, but in later areas it is reported coming closer to earlier estimates. In general, sizes are somewhat smaller and cullage considerably less than last year. There is less hail-damaged and sunburned fruit than in 1957. Oregon growers report that quality and color of the crop in the Hood River area is very good, but that elsewhere in the State the crop is uneven. In California, harvest is progressing rapidly with many orchards in the Watsonville district completely picked by October 1. In Idaho, most packers are expected to finish by the third week of October but harvest for local sales and storage will continue into early November. Colorado growers report favorable harvesting conditions and generally good quality. In Utah, Jonathans are smaller in size than usual but Delicious are generally of good size, color and quality.

PEACHES: The 1958 peach crop reached 71.6 million bushels-- a slight decrease from the September estimate of 72.1 million but 15 percent above the 62.3 million produced in 1957. The crop in the Western States this year was slightly smaller than last year, while large increases are noted in the rest of the country.

Excluding California Clingstone peaches, used largely for canning, production totaled 50.4 million bushels--up 26 percent from last year. The 9 Southern States produced nearly 15.6 million bushels--45 percent above 1957. The North Atlantic States also boosted their production--up from 4.5 million bushels last year to 7.4 million bushels in 1958. The Middle Atlantic States increased from 6.7 to 9.1 million bushels and the North Central area from 5.4 to 6.2 million bushels.

California, accounting for 47 percent of the national crop, produced 33.3 million bushels, 21.2 million of which were Clingstones and 12.1 million Freestones.

The peach crop was practically all harvested by mid-September, although in the Lake Ontario area of New York some Elbertas and other late varieties were still being harvested the last week of September. Most of the States produced large crops of generally good quality. In California, peaches matured early as a result of early spring wet weather and later alternating periods of hot and cool spells. This reduced the size and the ultimate production of Clingstones. Freestones, on the other hand, had a smaller set with larger sizes, producing nearly as many peaches as last year's 12.7 million bushels.

PEARS: The 1958 national pear crop is estimated at 29,064,000 bushels, down slightly from last month and eight percent below 1957. The East and Midwest have larger crops than last year while the important Western States, which grow over 80 percent of the Nation's pears, have a 13 percent smaller crop. On the Pacific Coast the estimate of the Bartlett crop, at 18.5 million bushels is the same as the September 1 estimate but 12 percent below 1957. Other varieties dropped 6.1 million bushels from 6.5 in September and 7.4 last year. California's Bartlett crop is nearly 15 percent below 1957.

In the East, only a few late varieties remained to be harvested in October. California's pear harvest was completed by October except for a few Winter Nelis. In Oregon, the Medford area has completed harvest, while the Hood River section has a few Easters remaining. Washington's Bartletts were harvested in August with the cannery fruit going into storage. Cannery operations proceeded normally in September and should be completed, earlier than usual, in October.

GRAPES: The production of grapes in the United States increased nearly 100,000 tons during September as better prospects in the West more than offset moderate declines in the East. The October estimate of 2.9 million tons compares with a little over 2.8 million in September and 2.6 for 1957. The West, producing nearly 93 percent of the national crop, expects 2.7 million tons, 11 percent more than last year. Much of the expected increase is in California raisin varieties. This State now looks for 560,000 tons of wine varieties, 475,000 tons of table varieties, and 1.6 million tons of raisin varieties.

Production in the four-State region of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan is estimated at 183,000 tons--down slightly from last month but 27 percent above 1957. In New York, harvest will be most active after October 6 as grapes move into both fresh and processing channels.

Processing of Michigan Concords was a third completed by the first week in October, 10 days later than usual, with some difficulty in meeting the minimum sugar requirements. The Pennsylvania crop is considerably later than usual. Harvest is expected to start about October 10. Maturity of Ohio grapes has been delayed by cool weather. The delay is giving growers some concern as to the sugar content of their product as harvest approaches.

In California, the harvest of various types of grapes is progressing according to schedule. The large Tokay crop is moving in volume in fresh channels. Unseasonal rains have damaged the later Emperors. Deliveries of wine type have been greater than expected. The harvest for raisins began on schedule and the production of standard raisins is estimated at 146,000 tons (dry basis) compared with 149,600 tons (dry basis) in 1957.

The Washington grape crop is estimated at 54,200 tons--8 percent above 1957. Harvest is progressing rapidly and is about half completed. Quality is generally good.

CITRUS: The 1958-59 crop of Early and Midseason oranges for the United States is expected to total 65.2 million boxes compared with 63.9 million last year and the average of 59.9 million. Although prospective production is 2 percent above the relatively short 1957-58 crop it is 9 percent below the pre-freeze crop of 1956-57. The Early and Midseason estimates, which include Navels and Miscellaneous oranges in California and Arizona, are below production last year in Florida, Arizona and Louisiana; above last year in California and Texas. Production of Temple oranges in Florida, which is included in the Early and Midseason estimates is forecast at 1.8 million boxes, one-fifth larger than last year but one-third below 1956-57.

Early-season indications point to a Florida Valencia crop of 34.0 million boxes. This 14 percent above last year and 3 percent above average but 12 percent less than the 1956-57 crop. Arizona and Texas together expect only about 1.0 million boxes of Valencias, 27 percent less than last year. The first forecast of the California Valencia crop will be made in December. Florida's tangerine crop is forecast at 4.0 million boxes, nearly double the freeze-damaged crop of last year but 15 percent below average.

The Nation's 1958-59 grapefruit crop (excluding the California "Other" or summer crop) is forecast at 41.0 million boxes, 7 percent above last year but 5 percent below 1956-57 and 6 percent below average. In Florida, prospective production for Seedless varieties is 2 percent above the freeze-damaged crop of last year and that for "Other" varieties 19 percent above. The Texas crop promises to be the largest since the 1951 freeze, the Arizona crop the smallest since 1948-49. In the California Desert Valleys, sizes are expected to be larger but the set is much lighter than last season.

The Florida lime crop, on which harvest started last spring, is estimated at 200,000 boxes, sharply below both last year and average as a result of the freezes last winter. The Florida tangelo crop is estimated at 320,000 boxes compared with 350,000 last year and a 2-year average of 278,000.

Extensive pruning and removal of dead trees plus active spray and fertilization programs have aided the recovery of Florida's freeze-damaged groves. Rains October 3-4 over practically all of the citrus-producing areas of that State were very beneficial since many groves had gone into a slight wilt as a result of the hot dry summer. Last spring's bloom was 5 weeks later than the previous season, and maturity on October 1 appeared to be about 3 weeks behind last year and 2 weeks later than normal.

In California, hot weather during September slowed size growth in some districts and heavy irrigation was required. Supplies of irrigation water are reported ample. Since the 1957-58 Valencia crop, on which harvest is now being completed, was mostly picked earlier than usual, the trees are expected to be in good condition to mature the 1958-59 crop.

In Arizona, the severe drop of fruit last spring is attributed to very hot weather at blooming time. In Texas, the general condition of trees is very good although there was considerable wood damage in the extreme west end of the Valley from the mid-December freeze and further injury from later frosts. The set of fruit was disappointing in view of the favorable moisture conditions prior to the blooming period. An excellent sub-soil moisture reserve is reported for the entire Texas citrus area and supplies of irrigation water are ample. Harvest of grapefruit is expected to be light until after mid-October. The Louisiana orange crop is later than last year with harvest expected to start about October 20.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Total production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 67,200 tons, 24 percent below last year, and 22 percent below average.

The California prune crop is estimated at 110,000 tons (dry basis), a third less than both last year and average. Harvest is complete. Growers report that a heavy drop of immature prunes was a factor in the failure of their tonnage to come up to earlier expectations.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 50,000 tons, 31 percent less than in 1957, and 46 percent below average. Idaho finished harvest of prunes by September 30. In most areas of the State the crop was of good quality, although some wind and hail damage occurred in the Fruitland-Payette district. In Eastern Washington, harvest of prunes for fresh market was completed the third week in September. In Western Oregon, harvest was completed under favorable weather conditions thus making a complete pick possible. Sugar content is high this year.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is estimated at 1,108,500 barrels, 6 percent more than last year, and 16 percent above average. Improved prospects during the past month in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington more than offset declines in New Jersey and Oregon. Harvest of cranberries in Massachusetts was about at its peak on October 1 and approximately half completed. A year ago, three-fourths of the crop was harvested by October 1. Cool wet weather this year slowed crop development and retarded coloring. No frost damage had occurred to October 1 and growers have an adequate water supply to flood for frost protection if necessary. Berries have sized well.

New Jersey cranberries have suffered considerable loss from rot. Heavy rains on August 25 caused prolonged flooding of many bogs for the second time this season, resulting in the heavy loss of berries due to rot. This loss is partially offset by improved sizing. Because berries were slow to color this year, harvest did not get underway until September 10 or later. September weather was favorable for harvest although rains on September 20 caused some delay. Most small growers finished by the end of September but some of the large growers were less than half finished by October 1. Temperatures have been below freezing on several occasions, with a low of 18 degrees on October 6. Little frost damage has occurred, and most unharvested bogs can be flooded for frost protection.

Washington growers commenced harvest on September 27. Berries are unusually large. Although they were slow in coloring because of warm weather, berries are now showing good color. In Oregon, harvest began during the last week in September. Berries in the southern producing area suffered sun scald as the result of recent high temperatures. In the Coos-Curry area, berries are generally large and firm. The northern counties have a poor crop because of spring frosts.

AVOCADOS: The Florida crop of avocados is estimated at 2,800 tons, approximately a fifth as large as last year's crop. California's Fuerte crop is expected to be considerably above average, based on the October 1 condition. A few off-bloom Fuertes will be available during October, and in November a limited quantity of early-bloom Fuertes may be sufficiently mature to harvest.

FIGS: Harvest of California's figs is complete. Rains interfered with harvest but caused little loss of fruit.

OLIVES: California has a heavy set of Manzanillos in Central counties, but in the Southern counties the set was light. A good crop of Missions, and of other varieties as well, is expected in the Oroville district of Butte County, and in the Corning district a good crop of Sevillanos is expected.

NECTARINES: With harvest of the California nectarines complete, the crop has turned out considerably below the record production of 1957. The crop showed a high incidence of splits and cracks, as well as considerable worm damage.

ALMONDS: Production of California almonds is estimated at 20,000 tons, 47 percent less than in 1957 and 51 percent below average. The crop is about all harvested with early varieties picking out less than expected. Late varieties are somewhat better than the early ones. Culls from blanks, worms and defects are greater than expected.

FILBERTS: Estimated production of filberts in Oregon and Washington totals 7,400 tons, 41 percent less than in 1957, but only 2 percent below average. As of October 1, harvest of filberts in Oregon had progressed rapidly under ideal weather conditions. Washington growers had completed their first picking by the end of September and were waiting for a good frost to make the later nuts drop.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 85,000 tons, 28 percent greater than in 1957, and 16 percent above average. California growers are harvesting a good crop in nearly all districts, with sizes and grades above average. While early varieties did not pick out as well as expected, late varieties such as Franquette, Hartley, and Concord are picking out better. Hot weather during September caused more sunburn but it is not expected to have much effect on tonnage. Oregon walnuts also show considerable sunburn, especially on the southern exposure of trees. A fairly heavy drop of damaged nuts is occurring and these are being disked under.

PECANS: Prospects for the 1958 pecan crop declined nearly 2 percent during September. The forecast at 170.5 million pounds is 21 percent above 1957 and 15 percent above average. The reduction occurred east of the Mississippi and in Arkansas, as dry weather plus Hurricane Helene in the Carolinas and disease in Mississippi and Arkansas took their toll. Oklahoma and New Mexico prospects improved while no change was noted for Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

In Georgia and Alabama, which combined produce over 60 percent of the improved varieties, the Stuart variety will comprise a large percentage of the crop. Other varieties have been severely damaged by scab and insects. The short crop in Oklahoma, largely seedlings, promises to be of good size and quality. In Texas, the largest producer of seedlings, prospects continue unfavorable in Southern areas but are generally good though spotted in the North, Central and East. Harvest will start throughout the pecan belt in October.

POTATOES: The production of fall potatoes for 1958 is placed at 176,345,000 hundredweight, less than 1 percent below the September 1 forecast but 12 percent above 1957 production and 16 percent above the 1949-56 average.

Harvest of the fall crop is well underway and in most areas weather conditions were favorable during September for digging. Frost was reported in some areas the last week of September and the first week of October. Frost killed some of the top growth and thus was favorable for maturing the crop.

The 1958 fall potato crop is well distributed by areas, all regions showing larger crops than average. The crop in the Mid-Central States shows a much larger production than in 1957. Last year's crop was rather low in the Red River Valley. The Eastern and Western regions also have larger production in 1958 than in 1957.

In Maine, most of the vines were top-killed by mid-September and by October 1 about half of the crop was harvested. The large top growth of a month ago failed to produce as large a crop of tubers as expected. Top growth was generally killed when tubers were believed to have reached desirable sizes. In Upstate New York, wet fields in early October have delayed harvest. On Long Island, prices have been low and the acreage left for harvest after October 1 is much above last year. Yields of late acreage are good and average yield is above that expected a month ago. In Pennsylvania, wet weather continues to impede harvest in the Northern and Western counties. Some fields were too wet for harvest on October 1.

The season in Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin continued favorable for the development of the crop during September. In Minnesota and North Dakota, weather during September was excellent and harvest progressed ahead of normal for the season. The quality of the crop in the Red River Valley is good.

In Idaho, some areas had frost in late September but much of the acreage still had not received a killing frost by October 1. Harvest is well underway. Harvest in the San Luis Valley of Colorado is progressing satisfactorily with digging somewhat earlier than usual. Quality of the crop is good. Yields in Washington are turning out about as expected a month ago. In the Klamath area of Oregon frosts were general about the last week of September and harvest was expected to peak about October 10.

As growing conditions in central Oregon were unfavorable this season, yields on early plantings were generally poor but later plantings are showing fair yields. Growing conditions in California have been generally favorable this season and good yields in most areas are expected. Harvest is underway in the Tulare area and at Santa Maria. Harvest in the other areas is expected to start about mid-October.

The production of the late summer potatoes is estimated at 34,940,000 hundredweight, 8 percent above the 1957 crop and 5 percent above average. The estimate is 3 percent below the September 1 forecast. Harvest of the late summer acreage in the eastern States and California was later than usual. On Long Island, New York, only about a fourth of the total acreage was harvested by October 1. In New Jersey, about two-thirds of the crop was harvested by the end of September, compared with seven-eighths a year ago. In Idaho, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon, harvest was nearing completion on October 1. Harvest in the Stockton area of California was about half completed by October 1 -- this area normally finishes digging by the end of September. Harvest in the Santa Maria area was virtually completed by October 1. Some acreage in Los Angeles County was still to be harvested on the first of the month.

The 1958 production of the other seasonal groups are as follows (1957 production is shown in parenthesis): winter, 4,780,000 hundredweight, (6,790,000); early spring, 3,904,000 hundredweight, (4,408,000); late spring, 26,901,000 hundredweight, (30,104,000); and early summer, 11,006,000 hundredweight, (9,047,000).

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1958 sweetpotato production, based on October 1 prospects, is forecast at 18,268,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the 1957 crop of 18,053,000 hundredweight but 8 percent below the 1949-56 average of 19,772,000 hundredweight.

The October 1 indicated yield of 64.8 hundredweight per acre is still the highest of record although down slightly from the 64.9 hundredweight estimated last month.

Weather conditions in most areas were favorable for the development and harvesting of the crop. Louisiana harvest, however, was delayed by almost continuous September rains which caused considerable rotting and lowered prospects of both yield and quality.

Some New Jersey growers expect lighter yields than were previously anticipated, due to heavy rains during the early part of the season that resulted in leaching of fertilizer. North Carolina reports indicate very slight damage from Hurricane Helene. Intermittent rains in Texas are expected to increase tonnage. Maryland expects the highest yield of record.

TOBACCO: Estimated production of all types of tobacco is placed at 1,772 million pounds as of October 1. A crop this size would be about 1 percent above expectations a month earlier, nearly 7 percent above production in 1957 but 17 percent below the 1947-56 average. Harvesting operations in all areas had been completed or were nearing completion by the end of September. Conditions during September were generally favorable for harvesting, curing, and preparing the leaf for market. A record high average yield of 1,628 pounds per acre is now indicated.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 1,089 million pounds, is nearly 2 percent above the September 1 forecast, about 12 percent above 1957 but 17 percent below the 10-year average. Growing conditions this season were almost ideal in the bright leaf belt and, at 1,692 pounds per acre, the expected average yield is the highest of record, exceeding by 67 pounds the previous high of 1,625 pounds reached in 1956. Marketing of the flue-cured crop is well advanced. Type 14 markets closed in late August and the last of type 13 warehouses held final sales on October 2. More than two-thirds of type 12 had gone through the auctions by October 1, and about one-fourth of type 11 had been sold by that date.

Burley prospects of 487 million represent a small increase over the outlook a month ago. If present expectations develop, this year's poundage will be only slightly below last year's production, 13 percent below the 10-year average and, excepting 1955 and 1947, the smallest crop in 15 years. By October 1, practically all of the crop had been cut and barned. Weather conditions thus far have been generally favorable for curing. Some of the earliest barned tobacco is now being stripped.

Maryland, type 32, prospects are set at 32.4 million pounds -- unchanged from the two previous monthly forecasts. The current estimate compares with the average production of 38.8 million pounds. With the exception of a few scattered fields, harvesting was finished during September.

Current expectations from the fire-cured belt, at 44.8 million pounds, are a little higher than on September 1. The estimate is now about 11 percent below 1957 production and represents the smallest crop of record dating from 1919.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is estimated at 21.5 million pounds, unchanged from last month. A crop this size is 4 percent below production in 1957 and the smallest of record.

Estimated cigar filler production, at 53.7 million pounds, represents no change in the outlook of a month earlier and compares with production of 45.8 million pounds last year. In the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania, the entire season has been quite favorable and a record-high average yield is expected. In the Miami Valley area of Ohio, types 42-44, the crop is poor due to excessive rainfall during June, July and early August.

A cigar binder crop of 26.5 million pounds is expected. This is about 6 percent below 1957 production and the lowest of record for these types.

Estimated production from cigar wrapper types, at 17.5 million pounds, is about 7 percent below last year's poundage. Production at this level would be the second highest of record.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR & SEED: Growing conditions for sugarcane in both Florida and Louisiana continued favorable through September. The estimated production of 7,332,000 tons is unchanged from last month. Recent wet weather in Louisiana has delayed grinding, now scheduled to begin about mid-October.

SUGAR BEETS: The United States production of sugar beets for sugar is estimated at 15,015,000 tons, up slightly from the forecast of a month ago. This production is 3 percent below last year's record crop, but 28 percent above the 1947-56 average production. The average yield at 16.9 tons is exceeded only by last year.

Growing weather during September was favorable throughout the sugar beet areas. Harvesting was well underway in most Northern States by the end of September and was scheduled to begin in most other States around the first of October. Yield prospects improved over a month ago in Ohio, Wisconsin, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and California. In Utah, curly top held the yield below average, but favorable September weather improved prospects there and the indicated yield of 13 tons is only 2.2 tons below average. In Wyoming, above normal temperature gave beets a good boost and the prospective yield is up a ton from last month and averages only slightly below last year's record. In Colorado, almost ideal weather prevailed for growth and development of the crop. Although yields were generally disappointing in the Western valleys of the State due to curly top, even there generally excellent yields were reported. California yield prospects continued to improve and the yield at 19.5 tons is 0.4 ton above average, though below the level of the last five years. Harvest in California was well underway in all major areas and about 20 percent of the crop had been dug by October 1.

PASTURES: Pastures were unusually good as of October 1 over most of the country, continuing the excellent feed conditions of the 1958 pasture season. Nationally, pasture condition averaged 86 percent of normal, 6 percentage points above a year ago and 15 points above average for the date. Seasonally, pasture conditions were unchanged from a month earlier as compared with a usual 2-point decline from September 1 to October 1. Rainfall was generally adequate to maintain good grass feed over the country, except in the Northern Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States. Freedom from damaging frosts during September in most areas also helped keep grass growing.

October 1 pasture conditions were the most favorable since 1920 in the North Atlantic Region. With ample rainfall and normal temperatures, pastures there continued to provide good to excellent feed for cattle. Pasture conditions by States within the region were from 10 to 19 percentage points above average and from 16 to 44 points above the drought conditions of a year ago. In the South Atlantic States, grass feed deteriorated somewhat during September. However, the October 1 condition for the region as a whole averaged 84 percent of normal -- still the most favorable for the date since 1950 and 9 points above average for October 1.

Fall rains and warm temperatures improved pastures in the Upper Great Lakes States where summer pastures had been hard hit by hot, dry weather. Pastures continued short and dry in most of North Dakota and in the eastern half of South Dakota. In other States of the North Central regions, October 1 pastures were providing ample fall feeding. Prospects for wheat pastures in Kansas are excellent.

In the South Central region, pasture feed conditions averaged 89 percent of normal -- the best for October 1 since 1950 and otherwise the most favorable since 1920. Grass provided excellent feed for livestock in all States of that section as October 1 pasture conditions ranged from 19 to 32 percentage points above average for the date. Heavy rainfall during September over much of Texas started new feed growth and contributed to excellent fall pasture feed prospects in most parts of the State.

In the western section of the country, October 1 pastures showed a slight improvement over those of September 1. Grass feed was generally poor over much of Montana and the Pacific Northwest, but September rains greened up grass in some parts of Washington and Oregon. In most of the Central Rocky Mountain States, pastures were short and dry, but a good cover of mature grass provided adequate feed for livestock. Rains greened up grass over much of New Mexico and Arizona. In California, pasture feed was above both a year ago and average for October 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during September is estimated at 9,471 million pounds. This is nearly 1 percent below the same month last year, but 3 percent above the September 1947-56 average. Total milk output declined slightly less than usual from August to September. In the first 9 months this year, milk production totaled 98.4 billion pounds compared with 98.9 billion pounds produced in the January-September period last year. September milk production was sufficient to provide each person in the United States with an average of 1.81 pounds each day, which was 2 percent less than in the corresponding month last year and 8 percent less than the September average.

Among the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates, September output was at a record high level in 6 States -- Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Idaho, and Utah. Conversely, milk production was below the September average in 17 States. Output per milk cow reached record highs for September in 29 of the 35 States that estimate monthly production.

Crop correspondents reported that milk cows in their herds produced an average of 18.91 pounds of milk per cow on October 1, which was 6 percent above the previous record high for the date last year and 21 percent above the October 1 average. Rate per cow reached new highs in all parts of the country, with largest increases reported in the East North Central and South Central regions. October 1 production per milk cow for the entire country declined 1 percent seasonally compared with the usual September 1 to October 1 decrease of 5 percent. The East North Central and South Atlantic regions showed gains of 2 percent from September 1 in contrast to usual seasonal decreases of 6 and 3 percents, respectively.

Nearly 71 percent of the milk cows in herds kept by crop reporters were milked on October 1. This was 1 percent more than on the same date last year and 2 percent more than average.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
September 1958 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	:Sept.av.: :1947-56	:Sept.: :1957	:Aug.: :1958	:Sept.: :1958	State	:Sept.av.: :1947-56	:Sept.: :1957	:Aug.: :1958	:Sept.: :1958
N.Y.	: 679	: 694	: 752	: 717	Ga.	: 98	: 96	: 95	: 92
N.J.	: 90	: 89	: 92	: 91	Ky.	: 221	: 233	: 266	: 235
Pa.	: 466	: 503	: 532	: 525	Tenn.	: 212	: 217	: 247	: 222
Ohio	: 452	: 454	: 476	: 454	Ala.	: 105	: 95	: 94	: 87
Ind.	: 319	: 316	: 323	: 301	Miss.	: 117	: 118	: 129	: 113
Ill.	: 407	: 405	: 446	: 398	Ark.	: 108	: 101	: 103	: 88
Mich.	: 440	: 442	: 484	: 445	Okla.	: 144	: 127	: 141	: 126
Wis.	: 1,082	: 1,191	: 1,346	: 1,194	Texas	: 252	: 227	: 250	: 228
Minn.	: 491	: 514	: 650	: 508	Mont.	: 45	: 40	: 46	: 41
Iowa	: 458	: 486	: 549	: 468	Idaho	: 106	: 122	: 139	: 124
Mo.	: 351	: 334	: 353	: 311	Wyo.	: 19	: 16	: 18	: 16
N.Dak.	: 132	: 124	: 158	: 126	Colo.	: 69	: 71	: 73	: 66
S.Dak.	: 105	: 109	: 136	: 114	Utah	: 50	: 56	: 65	: 58
Nebr.	: 168	: 163	: 196	: 161	Wash.	: 142	: 150	: 158	: 149
Kans.	: 187	: 160	: 171	: 151	Oreg.	: 99	: 91	: 102	: 87
Va.	: 180	: 190	: 200	: 195	Calif.	: 513	: 629	: 655	: 608
W.Va.	: 73	: 67	: 72	: 68	Other:				
N.C.	: 139	: 150	: 166	: 158	States	: 610	: 704	: 855	: 693
S.C.	: 49	: 54	: 55	: 53	U. S.:	: 9,178	: 9,538	: 10,593	: 9,471

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAINS FED TO MILK COWS: Crop reporters fed an average of 5.50 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow on October 1. This was 4 percent above the previous high for the date set last year, but the rate showed less than the usual seasonal increase from August 1. The quantity fed on October 1 was more than one-fourth above the 1947-56 average for the date.

October 1 feeding rates reached new highs in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central, where the amount of grain fed was 2 percent less than the record. Feeding rates on October 1 ranged from 6.9 pounds in the North Atlantic States to 4.6 pounds in the South Central. Quantities fed per milk cow in other regions were: 5.9 pounds in the East North Central; 5.7 pounds in the West; 5.2 pounds in the South Atlantic; and 5.0 pounds in the West North Central. Crop reporters across the country indicated they fed their milk cows 6 percent more grain on October 1 than on August 1. This compared with the usual seasonal increase of 8 percent between these dates. Farmers in the Atlantic Coast regions were the only ones whose average rate of feeding increased more than normally from August 1 to October 1. For the country as a whole, nearly 24 percent of the crop reporters fed no grain to their milk cows on October 1, which was a slightly smaller proportion than was reported last year and average for the date.

The value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows averaged \$2.91 per hundredweight on September 15 -- down 3 percent from a year earlier and the lowest value for the date since 1945. In milk-selling areas, the value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows on September 15 was \$2.96 per hundredweight and in cream-selling areas, \$2.47. The milk-feed price ratio for mid-September was the same as in 1944 and 1957, but otherwise the highest for the date since 1931. The butterfat-feed price ratio was 3 percent above September 15 last year and the highest since mid-September 1949.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,500 million eggs during September -- 2 percent more than in September 1957. Egg production during September was above last year in the East North Central and South Atlantic States and in the West but was below a year earlier in the North Atlantic and West North Central States. Increases were 6 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States and 4 percent in the West. Decreases were 1 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States. Egg production was the same as last year in the South Central States.

The rate of egg production per layer during September was 15.2 eggs, compared with 14.8 eggs in September 1957. This was a record high for the month. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic States, 3 percent in the East North Central and South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States and 1 percent in the West. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 9 months of 1958 was 155 eggs, compared with 154 last year.

Laying flocks averaged 296,571,000 layers during September, compared with 298,264,000 in September 1957, a decrease of 1 percent. By regions, decreases were 3 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central States. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 4 percent in the East North Central States and in the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic region..

The number of layers on October 1, 1958 totaled 305,958,000, compared with 307,380,000 on October 1, last year. Compared with last year, decreases of 3 percent in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central States were about offset by increases of 4 percent in the West, 3 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States.

The rate of lay on October 1, 1958 was 49.5 eggs per hundred layers, compared with 48.0 eggs on October 1, 1957. The rate was above last year in all regions. Increases were 7 percent in the South Atlantic States, 4 percent in the East North Central and South Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central and in the West. The principal factors contributing to the increased rate of lay are the continuing trend toward well-managed large flocks, a higher percentage of pullets in the laying flock compared with last year, and excellent weather during the reporting period.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS
LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
	Thousands						
1947-56 (Av.)	55,621	62,338	83,996	30,986	53,109	34,056	320,107
1957	55,082	59,403	80,944	31,775	44,064	36,112	307,380
1958	53,582	61,266	78,705	32,272	42,719	37,414	305,958
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 1/							
	Thousands						
1947-56 (Av.)	75,371	89,386	131,561	42,211	73,559	44,163	456,250
1957	68,094	74,366	109,866	39,713	54,990	43,676	390,705
1958	67,783	78,876	112,838	41,969	55,114	45,686	402,266
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
	Number						
1947-56 (Av.)	48.1	40.8	38.7	38.3	34.5	48.2	41.0
1957	52.5	47.9	44.7	46.6	41.9	57.8	48.0
1958	54.0	42.8	45.3	42.7	43.6	58.1	42.2
1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.							

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled 402,266,000, compared with 390,705,000 last year--an increase of 3 percent. Increases in number of potential layers were 6 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States, 5 percent in the West, and 3 percent in the West North Central States. Numbers of potential layers in the North Atlantic and South Central States were about the same as a year earlier. Potential layers this year consist of 63 percent pullets and 37 percent hens, compared with 58 percent pullets and 42 percent hens a year ago.

The preliminary estimate of all young chickens on farms October 1 totaled 283,494,000--11 percent more than a year ago. All regions of the country had more young chickens than a year ago. Increases were 17 percent in the West North Central States, 16 percent in the East North Central, 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 10 percent in the West, 5 percent in the North Atlantic, and 3 percent in the South Central States. October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 55 percent pullet layers, 34 percent pullets not of laying age, and 11 percent other chickens. This compares with 56 percent pullet layers, 33 percent pullets not of laying age, and 11 percent other chickens a year earlier.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 252,132,000, compared with 226,892,000 last year. Of the pullets on hand, 62 percent were of laying age compared with 63 percent last year. Numbers of laying pullets were 9 percent more than a year ago and pullets not of laying age were 16 percent more.

Other young chickens on farms totaled 31,362,000, compared with 27,783,000 last year, an increase of 13 percent.

Hens one year old and older on October 1 totaled 150,134,000--8 percent below a year ago. Hen numbers were below a year ago in all regions of the country. Decreases ranged from 1 percent in the West to 15 percent in the West North Central States.

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
PULLETS OF LAYING AGE							
1947-56(Av.)	28,189	31,029	36,147	13,746	20,873	15,973	145,957
1957	27,913	27,651	35,648	15,866	18,372	18,117	143,567
1958	27,674	32,219	40,337	17,510	18,539	19,545	155,824
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE							
1947-56(Av.)	19,750	27,047	47,565	11,225	20,450	10,107	136,144
1957	13,012	14,963	28,922	7,938	10,926	7,564	83,325
1958	14,201	17,610	34,133	9,697	12,395	8,272	96,308
OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS							
1947-56(Av.)	9,607	10,935	16,705	8,310	10,318	4,503	60,378
1957	3,584	5,300	6,381	3,389	5,789	3,340	27,783
1958	4,693	5,527	8,621	3,137	5,342	4,042	31,362
ALL YOUNG CHICKENS							
1947-56(Av.)	57,546	69,011	100,416	33,281	51,641	30,584	342,478
1957	44,509	47,914	70,951	27,193	35,087	29,021	254,675
1958	46,568	55,356	83,091	30,344	36,276	31,859	283,494
HENS ONE YEAR OR OLDER							
1947-56(Av.)	27,432	31,310	47,849	17,240	32,236	18,082	174,150
1957	27,169	31,752	45,296	15,909	25,692	17,995	163,813
1958	25,908	29,047	38,368	14,762	24,180	17,869	150,134

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-September averaged 41.0 cents per dozen-- up 4.1 cents a dozen from a month earlier and up 0.7 cent a dozen from September 1957. Prices for shell eggs were strong during the first part of the month and most reached the years high during the week of September 4 through September 11. Sharp declines in prices occurred during the latter part of the month as supplies increased. At the end of the month, prices were below those of a year ago at the principal markets.

Producers received an average of 15.8 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-September--down 1.6 cents a pound from a month earlier and 1.3 cents a pound less than a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 12.7 cents per pound and commercial broilers 16.6 cents per pound, compared with 13.7 cents and 18.1 cents respectively, in

September 1957. The broiler and fryer markets fluctuated in a narrow range during the month. Supplies were fully adequate for the light to fair demand. Chain stores throughout the country continued to feature broiler and fryer sales during September. Hens continued in heavy movement off farms during the month.

Turkey prices in mid-September averaged 23.7 cents per pound live weight, compared with 24.9 cents a month earlier and 22.9 cents in September 1957. Actual trading in turkeys in the principal markets was light during the month. Increased processing and a firmer price trend developed in the producing areas during the latter part.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-September was \$3.44 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.50 in August and \$3.43 in September 1957. Average cost of the broiler growing mash on September 15 was \$5.06 per 100 pounds compared with \$5.11 a month earlier and \$4.89 in September 1957. Cost of the turkey growing mash was \$4.88 compared with \$4.99 on August 15 and \$4.79 on September 15, 1957. The egg-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were slightly more favorable than a year earlier. The broiler-feed and farm chick-feed rations were less favorable than last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated
	1947-56	1957		1947-56	1957	
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	35.1	40.0	34.0	453	440	374
N.H.	44.2	46.0	47.0	524	460	470
Vt.	47.5	50.0	50.0	2,849	2,950	2,950
Mass.	49.0	50.0	52.0	1,596	1,500	1,508
R.I.	42.6	42.0	44.0	294	252	264
Conn.	46.6	47.0	48.0	1,830	1,880	1,920
N.Y.	44.5	51.0	50.0	29,751	35,139	33,400
N.J.	48.9	29.0	65.0	9,180	4,756	10,140
Pa.	47.6	43.0	62.0	63,182	53,449	78,616
Ohio	54.2	54.0	56.0	194,063	180,522	190,960
Ind.	52.6	59.0	62.0	245,396	262,550	275,900
Ill.	54.7	64.0	68.0	490,690	529,664	585,276
Mich.	43.5	49.5	56.0	76,982	91,278	105,336
Wis.	52.0	58.5	50.0	134,818	157,072	135,600
Minn.	46.4	56.5	50.0	254,600	327,192	286,050
Iowa	50.2	60.5	64.0	534,465	615,164	657,280
Mo.	36.9	44.0	51.0	150,218	151,052	162,843
N.Dak.	21.1	26.0	18.0	25,781	34,528	24,390
S.Dak.	26.6	33.0	24.0	103,109	129,855	92,544
Nebr.	28.5	45.0	52.0	196,461	222,300	285,116
Kans.	24.2	29.0	40.0	55,066	44,283	63,520
Del.	43.7	30.0	72.0	6,767	4,320	9,144
Md.	45.8	33.5	67.0	22,036	15,176	31,557
Va.	39.0	26.5	52.0	37,064	21,120	41,444
W.Va.	41.8	42.0	56.0	9,355	6,216	8,680
N.C.	30.8	32.5	45.0	66,382	60,125	82,440
S.C.	19.5	26.0	30.0	24,460	23,816	26,670
Ga.	17.3	26.0	31.0	51,319	71,188	84,041
Fla.	15.8	24.0	24.0	9,442	13,368	13,776
Ky.	36.6	41.0	47.0	77,355	64,739	72,709
Tenn.	29.0	31.0	40.0	57,660	45,229	59,520
Ala.	19.8	26.0	32.0	48,110	57,772	66,848
Miss.	21.3	25.0	32.0	39,604	37,575	46,176
Ark.	20.8	27.0	33.0	20,299	13,932	15,510
La.	20.4	23.0	28.0	14,503	13,524	16,296
Okla.	18.4	21.0	34.0	14,499	4,914	10,336
Texas	18.3	23.5	26.0	41,525	40,020	44,720
Mont.	16.4	21.0	14.0	2,804	3,843	2,408
Idaho	56.4	68.0	70.0	2,133	4,080	3,990
Wyo.	19.7	27.0	28.0	1,117	1,755	1,708
Colo.	29.1	51.5	55.0	14,062	25,029	24,585
N.Mex.	17.0	28.5	31.0	11,117	1,482	1,457
Ariz.	17.0	37.5	31.0	139	1,500	1,116
Utah	44.8	56.0	54.0	1,584	2,688	2,646
Nev.	37.6	54.0	55.0	109	216	220
Wash.	62.5	81.0	78.0	1,655	3,564	4,290
Oreg.	48.2	70.0	70.0	1,420	2,520	3,290
Calif.	46.8	65.0	68.0	5,978	16,835	16,184
U.S.	38.8	46.8	50.4	3,144,304	3,402,832	3,686,218

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Preliminary	Average	1957	Preliminary
	1947-56		1958	1947-56		1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	28.4	33.0	33.0	11,122	8,085	8,745
N.J.	25.7	29.5	33.0	1,818	1,475	1,716
Pa.	23.8	26.0	29.5	18,992	14,248	16,815
Ohio	24.7	22.0	29.0	49,949	32,890	44,225
Ind.	24.6	25.5	31.5	36,177	32,360	39,974
Ill.	25.6	21.0	31.0	43,430	37,149	54,281
Mich.	27.2	29.0	38.0	33,041	28,739	40,280
Wis.	24.5	25.5	29.5	2,058	1,377	1,831
Minn.	17.4	22.6	30.9	16,687	15,780	24,285
Iowa	20.6	26.7	33.5	3,935	3,744	5,096
Mo.	23.1	23.0	27.5	34,202	37,789	40,672
N.Dak.	12.9	18.8	22.6	116,367	118,144	142,592
S.Dak.	10.9	20.2	23.3	36,403	40,037	54,297
Nebr.	20.0	26.9	33.0	77,203	78,821	114,483
Kans.	15.7	19.0	27.0	187,948	100,111	284,526
Del.	21.4	22.0	28.0	1,038	638	840
Md.	21.6	21.5	27.0	5,415	3,397	4,482
Va.	21.4	19.0	26.0	7,512	4,731	6,214
W.Va.	20.8	21.0	26.0	1,210	609	780
N.C.	19.5	19.0	23.0	7,451	6,650	7,314
S.C.	17.4	18.0	21.5	3,001	3,510	3,053
Ga.	16.4	16.5	23.0	2,174	1,848	1,840
Ky.	19.4	19.5	23.5	4,883	4,076	4,230
Tenn.	16.9	17.0	20.0	4,172	3,485	2,460
Ala.	18.9	18.0	23.0	493	2,340	2,185
Miss.	23.0	23.0	21.0	414	3,726	2,478
Ark.	18.8	20.0	22.0	1,005	3,260	2,574
La.	1/21.0	16.0	18.0	1/537	1,344	936
Okla.	13.1	12.5	26.0	71,001	43,025	113,646
Texas	11.0	14.5	23.0	43,687	33,669	77,441
Mont.	17.3	19.8	22.8	88,428	83,815	99,675
Idaho	28.3	37.0	34.3	39,924	42,350	43,256
Wyo.	17.6	22.1	25.7	5,997	6,376	7,802
Colo.	15.7	24.5	24.9	39,266	33,854	70,100
N.Mex.	8.4	16.1	19.5	2,617	1,962	4,370
Ariz.	26.0	34.0	32.0	735	2,142	3,936
Utah	20.2	23.5	19.4	8,002	6,559	5,615
Nev.	28.8	35.6	36.0	467	640	757
Wash.	27.4	36.5	37.0	70,244	69,333	74,160
Oreg.	26.9	36.0	34.1	26,856	26,788	27,860
Calif.	19.2	22.0	21.5	10,787	6,226	7,676
U. S.	17.7	21.7	27.0	1,116,216	947,102	1,449,498

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average		Preliminary	Average	1957	Preliminary
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	24.3	25.5	30.0	1,332	765	990
Minn.	17.4	22.5	31.0	14,795	12,600	22,909
Iowa	18.9	24.0	28.0	281	288	336
N.Dak.	13.0	19.0	22.5	91,980	91,504	123,525
S.Dak.	10.4	18.5	21.0	28,959	27,602	37,275
Nebr.	12.8	16.0	19.0	750	224	171
Mont.	15.6	16.0	19.0	54,245	28,960	37,145
Idaho	32.8	43.0	38.0	20,225	22,446	22,610
Wyo.	16.7	23.0	23.0	1,327	920	782
Colo.	18.6	25.5	19.0	1,751	1,122	950
N.Mex.	14.4	13.5	14.5	264	230	290
Utah	32.5	36.0	31.0	2,803	2,664	2,480
Nev.	29.4	36.0	37.0	355	504	592
Wash.	23.2	33.0	24.5	12,248	7,062	3,822
Oreg.	25.6	30.0	28.0	5,249	3,330	2,800
U.S.	14.9	20.5	23.2	36,707	200,221	256,677

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average		Preliminary	Average	1957	Preliminary
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	13.6	23.0	28.0	666	2,438	476
N.Dak.	11.8	18.0	23.0	24,387	26,640	19,067
S.Dak.	10.2	16.5	21.0	2,454	1,947	1,470
Mont.	1/ 17.7	15.0	20.0	1/ 7,991	8,655	1,040
U.S.	11.9	17.4	22.8	29,904	39,680	22,053

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average						
1947-56	535,344	190,444	198,306	30,392	161,730	1,116,216
1957	425,988	155,318	167,499	39,942	158,355	947,102
1958 2/	827,779	195,653	227,575	22,361	176,277	1,449,645

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated October 1, 1958.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	16.0	18.0	17.0	97	108	85
N.J.	19.4	14.0	23.0	518	616	989
Pa.	17.6	13.0	22.0	398	221	352
Ohio	22.0	23.0	25.0	23,290	32,683	36,675
Ind.	22.3	24.5	27.0	38,865	52,994	61,830
Ill.	23.4	25.5	28.5	90,978	126,837	147,772
Mich.	20.0	22.0	24.0	2,278	5,192	6,600
Wis.	14.3	17.0	16.0	693	1,717	1,904
Minn.	18.4	21.5	18.0	26,839	54,804	55,368
Iowa	21.7	26.0	27.5	39,630	72,592	83,545
Mo.	18.0	21.5	24.0	25,211	35,196	47,400
N.Dak.	12.8	18.5	15.0	627	3,404	3,975
S.Dak.	14.4	16.5	12.0	1,462	3,069	3,036
Nebr.	19.4	27.0	30.0	1,582	3,699	5,820
Kans.	11.4	11.5	22.0	4,043	2,461	7,238
Del.	16.4	17.5	24.0	1,345	2,572	3,888
Md.	17.6	18.5	23.0	1,870	3,496	4,324
Va.	17.4	20.0	22.0	2,997	4,960	5,918
N.C.	16.4	21.0	22.0	4,894	8,736	9,064
S.C.	11.3	15.5	16.5	1,266	5,100	5,858
Ga.	10.6	14.0	13.0	410	1,400	1,430
Fla.	1/18.9	23.0	24.0	1/347	1,035	1,104
Ky.	17.7	20.5	23.0	2,194	2,665	3,220
Tenn.	17.7	22.5	25.0	3,322	4,208	5,825
Ala.	19.1	20.0	21.0	1,488	2,440	2,688
Miss.	15.7	19.0	21.0	6,016	11,685	15,498
Ark.	16.9	23.5	25.0	12,253	32,500	46,625
La.	16.6	21.0	22.0	975	2,499	2,640
Okla.	10.7	17.0	23.5	410	510	987
Texas	1/16.2	26.0	32.0	52	442	928
U.S.	20.3	23.1	24.5	296,294	479,841	572,586
1/ Short-time average.						

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,591	3,300	3,100	2/ 89	129	130
Miss.	2/ 2,631	3,200	2,700	2/ 994	992	1,080
Ark.	2,403	3,325	3,300	10,616	11,039	11,121
La.	2,107	2,650	2,800	12,270	10,600	11,536
Texas	2,462	3,200	3,200	12,863	11,104	12,160
Calif.	3,251	4,100	4,500	10,361	9,266	11,610
U.S.	2,465	3,219	3,328	46,975	43,130	47,637
1/ Bags of 100 pounds.						
2/ Short-time average.						

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn for grain (old crop)			Wheat		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1947-56 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	2	---	---	---	---	---
N.H.	4	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	6	1	2	---	---	---
Mass.	26	8	12	---	---	---
R.I.	2	---	---	---	---	---
Conn.	34	12	17	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,113	1,469	2,185	6,052	3,557	4,547
N.J.	760	727	240	827	605	755
Pa.	6,272	9,539	4,631	8,910	4,987	6,558
Ohio	14,185	15,368	9,344	19,004	8,551	13,268
Ind.	17,323	21,353	12,591	9,800	5,501	8,794
Ill.	37,457	46,115	22,977	9,144	5,572	10,856
Mich.	7,867	9,558	8,195	18,808	11,496	17,320
Wis.	9,135	16,712	15,605	1,708	840	1,080
Minn.	32,510	91,310	57,907	11,414	8,048	14,814
Iowa	98,744	120,863	107,517	1,133	562	917
Mo.	14,598	14,356	9,834	8,095	6,046	6,101
N.Dak.	1,367	1,848	2,432	87,782	90,971	114,074
S.Dak.	16,833	19,608	24,440	26,295	27,225	41,266
Nebr.	35,184	18,025	36,679	40,889	40,987	65,255
Kans.	6,189	1,577	3,256	73,612	27,030	108,120
Del.	314	187	118	174	77	92
Md.	1,057	1,704	112	1,137	713	717
Va.	2,673	2,819	845	3,048	1,183	1,926
W.Va.	1,086	982	508	833	451	499
N.C.	4,554	4,973	2,871	3,526	2,394	2,487
S.C.	1,833	830	1,084	890	772	824
Ga.	2,623	2,077	2,043	756	591	736
Fla.	205	382	575	---	---	---
Ky.	5,593	6,558	4,374	1,215	815	634
Tenn.	3,961	3,178	2,334	1,175	802	590
Ala.	2,461	1,815	1,598	112	468	612
Miss.	1,769	2,071	1,449	148	410	818
Ark.	902	1,134	604	284	815	309
La.	438	693	241	1/144	134	234
Okla.	708	278	272	14,488	7,744	19,320
Texas	1,317	657	1,250	9,221	3,704	10,067
Mont.	15	4	25	63,498	64,538	86,717
Idaho	66	99	313	14,943	15,670	14,707
Wyo.	11	9	102	3,260	3,060	4,837
Colo.	459	306	1,355	20,333	18,958	40,658
N. Mex.	63	33	50	756	334	787
Ariz.	57	105	116	167	343	590
Utah	2	4	5	4,504	3,673	3,481
Nev.	---	---	---	360	448	530
Wash.	35	31	43	14,528	14,560	16,315
Oreg.	42	44	139	7,924	7,769	9,472
Calif.	---	---	---	3,245	1,494	3,070
U.S.	331,854	419,622	311,290	494,201	393,898	634,754

I/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	2,815	3,539	2,434	---	---	---
N.H.	92	39	40	---	---	---
Vt.	608	515	405	---	---	---
Mass.	104	62	74	---	---	---
Conn.	70	28	34	---	---	---
N.Y.	23,526	31,510	29,422	6	6	5
N.J.	1,037	714	761	8	16	12
Pa.	23,980	25,422	27,572	21	16	4
Ohio	36,167	32,537	44,325	301	156	65
Ind.	37,259	27,803	38,038	243	771	212
Ill.	103,192	80,467	101,097	530	662	381
Mich.	42,813	37,611	47,433	16	42	26
Wis.	117,751	123,262	141,505	14	26	43
Minn.	158,304	151,049	184,358	245	788	822
Iowa	168,094	171,629	183,875	536	300	218
Mo.	28,565	29,196	20,241	220	182	35
N.Dak.	52,317	61,036	73,935	7	115	34
S.Dak.	80,513	97,297	118,826	33	129	138
Nebr.	42,538	42,469	49,693	19	17	---
Kans.	17,827	27,352	13,339	34	30	12
Del.	169	141	189	10	34	13
Md.	1,302	1,610	1,327	21	44	17
Va.	2,883	2,354	2,732	24	29	10
W.Va.	1,116	979	893	---	---	---
N.C.	6,681	7,264	7,187	44	134	44
S.C.	7,440	6,177	7,109	15	15	26
Ga.	5,547	4,964	5,405	3	22	14
Fla.	216	246	243	1/	---	---
Ky.	1,267	787	716	14	6	5
Tenn.	2,967	2,364	1,890	19	8	8
Ala.	1,613	1,260	1,250	7	---	---
Miss.	3,679	5,299	1,921	14	12	---
Ark.	4,513	3,693	2,629	37	54	32
La.	1,153	949	759	3	---	---
Okla.	8,964	10,088	16,110	3	2	3
Texas	15,529	22,566	30,486	---	7	4
Mont.	9,881	10,529	11,278	---	---	---
Idaho	6,251	5,753	5,626	---	---	---
Wyo.	3,790	4,147	4,023	---	---	---
Colo.	4,216	4,856	4,523	---	---	---
N.Mex.	275	318	387	---	---	---
Ariz.	251	300	248	---	---	---
Utah	1,545	1,480	1,474	---	---	---
Nev.	210	184	188	---	---	---
Wash.	4,520	5,301	4,461	---	---	---
Oreg.	6,024	7,438	6,206	---	---	---
Calif.	1,114	1,971	2,697	---	---	---
U.S.	1,040,702	1,056,555	1,199,361	2,449	3,623	2,183

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56	1947-56
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	79	29	24	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,865	1,299	1,144	144	221	184
N.J.	405	597	743	94	74	137
Pa.	4,552	5,799	6,635	193	270	396
Ohio	1,050	2,014	2,442	259	236	438
Ind.	605	1,324	1,337	492	518	623
Ill.	893	1,898	1,668	440	547	353
Mich.	2,503	1,994	2,646	500	346	420
Wis.	3,944	1,274	1,351	614	209	258
Minn.	20,814	16,994	23,126	936	594	539
Iowa	521	694	532	85	198	168
Mo.	2,563	4,502	3,779	265	360	465
N.Dak.	42,299	61,670	84,344	2,567	2,583	4,639
S.Dak.	14,095	10,950	12,497	2,324	3,102	3,022
Nebr.	3,858	6,224	6,237	961	1,494	2,246
Kans.	3,770	11,201	12,866	262	1,250	1,730
Del.	220	239	208	95	85	204
Md.	1,572	1,765	1,754	132	109	162
Va.	2,152	2,048	2,767	147	138	196
W.Va.	273	257	276	---	---	---
N.C.	797	1,107	1,004	152	132	99
S.C.	262	658	638	64	87	54
Ga.	84	132	157	45	75	90
Ky.	964	1,164	1,067	151	123	94
Tenn.	585	721	580	97	62	60
Miss.	115	225	24	---	---	---
Ark.	177	257	104	---	---	---
Okla.	1,029	4,510	7,759	278	622	1,124
Texas	1,050	1,864	3,738	137	119	138
Mont.	20,357	46,062	52,423	137	151	171
Idaho	8,437	11,107	9,984	37	43	24
Wyo.	3,270	4,020	3,970	50	111	81
Colo.	8,657	13,838	9,741	142	367	331
N.Mex.	394	336	486	24	29	88
Ariz.	1,698	1,593	1,312	---	---	---
Utah	4,486	5,985	6,230	44	49	38
Nev.	594	664	605	---	---	---
Wash.	3,570	8,646	5,666	177	736	504
Oreg.	5,517	9,185	6,792	205	252	304
Calif.	17,138	30,685	31,010	68	91	91
U. S.	187,226	275,531	309,666	12,337	15,383	19,471

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - Continued

State	Sorghum grain (old crop)			Flaxseed		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	1	3	11	---	---	---
Ill.	---	5	40	---	---	---
Wis.	---	---	---	102	82	94
Minn.	---	---	---	4,793	1,555	2,279
Iowa	3	65	139	214	76	122
Mo.	42	60	779	---	---	---
N.Dak.	---	---	---	11,548	9,074	13,541
S.Dak.	25	71	513	2,545	1,916	3,849
Nebr.	237	436	5,800	---	---	---
Kans.	1,760	854	2,583	---	---	---
Va.	---	6	---	---	---	---
N.C.	36	32	39	---	---	---
S.C.	4	5	9	---	---	---
Ga.	1/ 10	16	17	---	---	---
Ky.	1/ 4	11	74	---	---	---
Tenn.	1/ 8	10	62	---	---	---
Ala.	21	6	8	---	---	---
Miss.	1/ 2	2	13	---	---	---
Ark.	12	---	21	---	---	---
La.	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Okla.	551	247	304	---	---	---
Texas	2,029	1,242	2,381	---	3	11
Mont.	---	---	---	334	220	115
Colo.	237	231	381	---	---	---
N.Mex.	169	87	127	---	---	---
Ariz.	58	22	29	---	1	1
Calif.	16	---	---	117	130	90
Other States	---	---	---	99	---	---
U.S.	5,215	3,411	13,330	19,752	13,057	20,102

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56		1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Ind.	31.2	45.0	50.0	59	1,080	1,550
Ill.	1/40.0	45.0	47.0	24	990	1,034
Iowa	1/28.8	45.0	55.0	375	13,860	14,575
Mo.	20.8	44.0	52.0	1,376	25,960	37,440
S.Dak.	14.6	29.0	29.0	645	6,844	5,829
Nebr.	19.0	39.0	46.5	5,301	77,337	78,399
Kans.	17.4	21.0	29.0	33,169	129,129	119,480
Va.	1/33.0	28.0	35.0	1/297	308	490
N.C.	26.9	26.0	34.0	1,160	2,600	3,978
S.C.	17.5	19.0	24.0	124	285	384
Ga.	1/18.6	21.0	21.0	1/516	840	735
Ky.	1/27.5	40.0	45.0	1/188	1,480	2,250
Tenn.	1/22.1	27.0	30.0	1/338	2,052	1,200
Ala.	17.5	18.0	21.0	538	774	1,008
Miss.	1/16.8	30.0	32.0	1/127	1,290	2,400
Ark.	18.0	26.5	30.0	559	4,187	4,020
La.	20.9	25.0	25.0	79	175	300
Okla.	13.4	16.5	22.0	9,740	15,213	16,236
Texas	21.3	32.5	38.0	96,256	238,095	275,614
Colo.	12.2	19.0	25.0	3,050	12,711	10,675
N.Mex.	14.5	23.0	29.0	4,341	8,487	8,874
Ariz.	44.9	52.0	52.0	3,260	5,772	5,200
Calif.	45.1	53.0	57.0	5,292	12,508	15,447
U. S.	19.6	28.9	36.4	165,998	561,977	607,118

1/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Preliminary	Average	1957	Preliminary
	1947-56		1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	13.0	13.0	15.0	148	91	105
Minn.	9.9	6.0	13.0	12,069	3,702	6,331
Iowa	12.5	13.5	17.0	742	189	221
N.Dak.	8.1	4.5	8.5	18,490	15,124	22,568
S.Dak.	8.4	6.5	13.0	5,641	4,914	8,554
Texas	6.1	7.0	12.0	827	126	360
Mont.	7.4	5.0	8.0	579	275	160
Ariz.	1/25.4	38.0	25.0	319	38	25
Calif.	26.4	37.0	35.0	2,061	1,295	1,645
U. S.	9.0	5.3	10.2	41,170	25,754	39,969

1/ Short-time average.

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1		
	Average	1957	Prelim-	Average	1957	Prelim-	Average	1957	1958
	1947-56		inary	1947-56		inary	1947-56		
			1958			1958			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent	Percent	Percent
				tons	tons	tons			
Maine	1.12	1.11	1.24	718	595	662	74	77	93
N.H.	1.29	1.28	1.48	366	288	322	77	68	91
Vt.	1.43	1.52	1.59	1,242	1,159	1,211	79	71	89
Mass.	1.60	1.53	1.91	477	378	465	74	47	91
R.I.	1.74	1.42	2.05	44	27	39	75	53	94
Conn.	1.74	1.60	2.11	416	330	427	76	57	93
N.Y.	1.67	1.74	1.98	5,513	5,447	6,209	76	71	90
N.J.	1.89	1.57	2.15	455	359	517	74	44	85
Pa.	1.52	1.42	1.74	3,398	3,167	3,970	75	56	88
Ohio	1.53	1.67	1.63	3,769	3,708	3,557	77	78	97
Ind.	1.52	1.71	1.71	2,623	2,587	2,564	77	87	96
Ill.	1.70	1.94	1.98	4,451	5,008	4,972	74	83	91
Mich.	1.48	1.67	1.50	3,519	3,542	3,117	78	86	84
Wis.	1.86	2.24	1.80	7,458	8,945	7,216	75	85	73
Minn.	1.67	2.02	1.87	6,452	7,387	6,435	75	88	75
Iowa	1.67	2.12	2.14	6,118	7,938	7,952	72	92	90
Mo.	1.23	1.48	1.58	4,074	4,605	5,042	63	76	88
N.Dak.	.99	1.15	1.04	3,597	4,355	3,782	73	82	58
S.Dak.	.82	1.22	.98	4,001	6,897	5,565	71	88	63
Nebr.	1.08	1.38	1.40	5,494	7,999	7,705	71	90	87
Kans.	1.43	1.82	2.09	3,118	4,400	4,680	63	78	91
Del.	1.44	1.33	1.60	93	65	77	74	70	89
Md.	1.47	1.40	1.78	647	589	784	79	78	87
Va.	1.20	1.27	1.54	1,630	1,512	1,969	76	84	86
W.Va.	1.28	1.30	1.56	984	903	1,101	79	64	91
N.C.	1.02	1.11	1.26	1,234	1,140	1,226	74	85	81
S.C.	.86	.94	1.08	522	492	526	69	83	77
Ga.	.68	.96	1.03	695	550	584	71	82	78
Fla.	.96	1.63	1.66	109	196	223	77	90	84
Ky.	1.27	1.45	1.56	2,235	2,366	2,603	72	85	92
Tenn.	1.11	1.22	1.34	1,801	1,801	2,024	66	88	87
Ala.	.84	.93	1.04	686	694	798	68	83	87
Miss.	1.16	1.45	1.51	894	1,180	1,227	68	87	89
Ark.	1.06	1.28	1.33	1,138	1,186	1,220	62	90	92
La.	1.22	1.38	1.42	440	572	621	71	87	93
Okla.	1.17	1.26	1.49	1,775	1,790	2,087	60	81	91
Texas	1.00	1.23	1.33	1,690	2,316	2,532	56	72	88
Mont.	1.16	1.29	1.28	2,709	2,992	2,973	80	80	74
Idaho	2.34	2.56	2.57	2,598	3,256	3,087	85	87	84
Wyo.	1.14	1.41	1.32	1,256	1,683	1,609	75	92	83
Colo.	1.62	1.90	1.81	2,285	2,935	2,757	68	82	83
N.Mex.	2.18	2.38	2.49	468	603	650	64	75	83
Ariz.	2.62	3.06	3.16	668	766	774	78	76	83
Utah	2.16	2.50	2.36	1,209	1,483	1,402	76	85	75
Nev.	1.61	1.75	1.78	603	666	683	81	90	91
Wash.	1.91	2.17	2.08	1,529	1,802	1,621	77	71	62
Oreg.	1.75	1.89	1.86	1,798	1,975	1,890	75	73	77
Calif.	3.21	3.37	3.43	6,097	6,768	6,914	75	80	85
U. S.	1.42	1.65	1.65	105,094	121,402	120,374	71	80	86

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Preliminary	Average	1957	Preliminary
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.36	1.45	1.65	14	16	20
N.H.	1.83	1.65	2.00	20	28	38
Vt.	1.91	2.05	2.15	108	207	236
Mass.	2.15	2.05	2.40	60	92	118
R.I.	2.30	1.90	2.45	6	8	10
Conn.	2.38	2.10	2.70	98	126	167
N.Y.	2.07	2.10	2.30	1,396	2,104	2,443
N.J.	2.34	1.80	2.50	212	209	312
Pa.	1.91	1.60	2.10	954	1,214	1,754
Ohio	1.88	1.90	1.85	1,451	1,915	1,828
Ind.	1.91	2.00	2.05	1,176	1,526	1,408
Ill.	2.31	2.35	2.40	2,329	3,281	3,014
Mich.	1.63	1.80	1.60	2,146	2,592	2,235
Wis.	2.18	2.45	1.90	4,166	6,380	5,096
Minn.	2.20	2.35	2.15	3,687	5,633	4,896
Iowa	2.17	2.35	2.40	2,974	6,063	5,698
Mo.	2.38	2.60	3.00	879	1,534	1,680
N.Dak.	1.49	1.55	1.35	1,092	2,300	1,943
S.Dak.	1.46	1.75	1.35	1,611	4,163	3,179
Nebr.	1.90	2.25	2.25	2,943	5,074	4,921
Kans.	1.81	2.15	2.50	2,025	3,079	3,330
Del.	2.11	2.05	2.30	15	16	18
Md.	2.11	1.85	2.50	160	196	280
Va.	2.22	2.15	2.60	352	568	728
W.Va.	1.84	1.65	2.20	193	262	374
N.C.	2.02	2.10	2.40	123	185	206
Ca.	1.80	2.20	2.20	24	62	68
Ky.	1.99	2.20	2.40	479	664	732
Tenn.	1.89	2.05	2.20	277	373	425
Ala.	1.68	1.80	1.90	33	38	44
Miss.	1.92	2.30	2.30	35	34	30
Ark.	2.14	2.10	2.45	132	126	120
La.	1.92	1.80	2.00	46	41	40
Okla.	1.76	1.85	2.35	790	668	881
Texas	2.12	2.25	2.75	509	500	616
Mont.	1.74	1.75	1.70	1,358	1,822	1,805
Idaho	2.78	2.95	3.00	2,202	2,832	2,706
Wyo.	1.68	1.90	1.80	618	939	898
Colo.	2.18	2.40	2.30	1,544	2,033	1,987
N.Mex.	2.86	3.10	3.15	390	499	526
Ariz.	2.86	3.40	3.50	571	649	662
Utah	2.50	2.85	2.70	998	1,265	1,188
Nev.	2.86	3.20	3.40	316	374	398
Wash.	2.21	2.50	2.40	775	1,080	984
Oreg.	2.75	2.70	2.75	759	940	910
Calif.	4.63	4.60	4.80	4,842	5,382	5,448
U.S.	2.16	2.27	2.23	46,887	69,092	66,400

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Preliminary	Average	1957	Preliminary
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons,	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.16	1.30	1.25	113	88	100
Ill.	1.08	1.20	1.20	134	126	108
Mo.	1.06	1.25	1.30	1,228	1,361	1,514
Kans.	1.10	1.20	1.40	97	56	59
Del.	1.27	1.10	1.40	25	14	17
Md.	1.24	1.00	1.35	69	42	68
Va.	1.02	.80	1.25	460	197	354
W.Va.	1.06	1.00	1.30	36	20	23
N.C.	.99	1.05	1.25	469	331	374
S.C.	.86	.95	1.15	184	125	144
Ga.	.86	.90	1.00	148	83	94
Ky.	1.10	1.25	1.35	820	715	772
Tenn.	1.00	1.10	1.20	869	730	764
Ala.	.92	.95	1.05	125	133	131
Miss.	1.12	1.45	1.50	306	274	290
Ark.	.98	1.25	1.30	485	419	462
La.	1.20	1.40	1.45	99	76	86
Okla.	1.04	1.05	1.25	103	62	74
U.S.	1.04	1.16	1.28	5,768	4,852	5,434

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	1,652	2,060	2,050	215,035	218,360	217,300
N.C.	1,314	1,700	1,800	284,474	306,000	324,000
Tenn.	778	825	900	2,670	2,475	2,700
Total (Va.- N.C. area)	1,437	1,823	1,882	502,179	526,835	544,000
S.C.	756	975	1,050	11,468	11,700	13,650
Ga.	845	910	1,175	571,760	464,100	599,250
Fla.	875	880	1,100	59,546	45,760	59,400
Ala.	836	660	1,050	241,232	135,300	219,450
Miss.	376	425	425	3,199	2,975	2,550
Total (S.E. area)	839	839	1,129	887,204	659,835	894,300
Ark.	385	450	465	2,480	1,800	1,860
Okla.	622	800	1,225	103,656	87,200	147,000
Texas	498	540	775	213,524	159,840	250,325
N.Mex.	1,075	1,600	1,700	7,437	9,600	11,900
Total (S.W. area)	540	623	905	327,694	258,440	411,085
U. S.	870	970	1,205	1,717,078	1,445,110	1,849,385

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	840	1,150	900	54	46	27
New York	1,015	1,120	1,250	1,428	1,165	1,325
Michigan	921	760	1,000	4,038	3,754	5,090
Total N. E.	941	825	1,042	5,522	4,955	6,442
Nebraska	1,518	1,700	1,550	1,055	969	992
Montana	1,473	1,600	1,650	204	240	264
Idaho	1,655	1,850	1,850	2,289	2,128	2,646
Wyoming	1,317	1,550	1,300	869	868	949
Washington	1,681	1,950	1,800	352	838	1,188
Total N. W.	1,552	1,763	1,668	4,770	5,043	6,039
Colorado	792	1,130	880	1,897	1,955	1,778
New Mexico	344	520	600	242	114	150
Arizona	441	500	600	44	10	18
Utah	433	800	400	42	88	44
Total S. W.	673	1,042	826	2,226	2,167	1,990
California						
Large Lima	1,607	1,546	1,800	1,162	943	1,134
Baby Lima	1,555	2,029	1,800	795	345	360
Other	1,197	1,221	1,300	2,350	2,308	2,730
Total California	1,346	1,347	1,442	4,307	3,596	4,224
United States	1,088	1,157	1,235	16,825	15,771	18,695
1/ Includes beans grown for seed.						
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).						

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Preliminary	Average	1957	Preliminary
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,842	1,690	1,570	2,389	4,056	5,495
Wash.	1,688	1,560	1,440	22,857	23,712	27,648
Oreg.	1,114	1,230	1,100	12,200	5,535	5,500
Calif.	1,538	1,220	1,520	12,097	6,832	8,968
U. S.	1,473	1,449	1,417	49,544	40,135	47,611

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indi-	Average	1957	Indi-
	1947-56		cated	1947-56		cated
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Ohio	12.1	13.2	14.0	200	289	294
Mich.	10.7	13.0	14.5	672	907	1,044
Wis.	10.0	9.9	9.5	94	78	82
Minn.	10.5	12.7	12.0	585	840	828
N. Dak.	10.3	12.9	12.0	295	477	444
S. Dak.	11.5	12.6	12.5	52	63	68
Nebr.	13.8	15.0	15.0	735	895	915
Kans.	10.5	15.7	15.5	66	140	127
Mont.	12.9	15.7	15.0	681	891	840
Idaho	18.1	20.2	21.0	1,386	1,777	1,785
Wyo.	13.5	15.1	15.0	440	559	570
Colo.	15.5	17.7	17.5	1,896	2,399	2,485
Utah	15.2	16.2	13.0	470	470	442
Wash.	21.8	24.7	24.0	504	846	816
Oreg.	21.6	24.1	25.0	389	462	475
Calif. 1/	19.1	22.0	19.5	3,222	4,308	3,705
Other States	13.3	16.3	16.4	83	96	95
U.S.	15.3	17.7	16.9	11,770	15,497	15,015

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1957	Indi-	Average	1957	Indi-
	1947-56		cated	1947-56		cated
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
Louisiana	20.1	22.0	23.5	5,557	5,350	5,828
Florida	32.3	41.7	42.0	1,239	1,400	1,504
U. S.	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	7,332

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1958	Production		Indicated 1958
		Average 1947-56	1957		Average 1947-56	1957	
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED							
Va.		1,253	1,470	1,650	124,090	98,490	107,250
N.C.	11	1,192	1,355	1,600	309,455	230,350	264,000
Total Old Belt	11	1,209	1,388	1,614	433,545	328,840	371,250
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt							
N.C.	12	1,400	1,535	1,800	454,333	334,630	385,200
S.C.	13	1,364	1,560	1,760	112,190	85,800	95,040
Total South Carolina Belt							
Ga.	13	1,368	1,650	1,725	162,437	128,700	131,100
Fla.	13	1,366	1,613	1,740	274,628	214,500	228,140
Ala.	14	1,238	1,290	1,545	122,566	81,270	89,610
Total Georgia - Florida Belt							
Total All Flue-cured Types	14	1,145	1,350	1,450	23,304	15,390	16,095
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt							
Ky.	14	988	1,125	1,325	532	371	344
Tenn.	14	1,221	1,298	1,520	146,402	97,031	106,049
Total All Fire-cured Types	14	1,304	1,471	1,692	1,308,907	975,001	1,088,639
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	21	1,157	1,245	1,400	11,830	8,590	8,540
Ind.	22	1,168	1,365	1,400	11,414	9,146	7,840
Mo.	22	1,288	1,575	1,625	27,740	24,412	20,962
Kans.	22	1,250	1,512	1,557	39,154	33,558	28,802
W.Va.	23	1,110	1,100	1,250	11,737	6,710	6,000
N.C.	23	1,108	1,170	1,300	2,697	1,638	1,430
Ky.	23	1,109	1,113	1,259	14,433	8,348	7,430
Total Paducah - Mayfield Belt							
Total All Air-cured Types	23	1,200	1,380	1,468	17,65,469	50,496	42,772
3B Heavy Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,390	1,545	1,500	17,099	14,523	13,950
Ind.	31	1,416	1,580	1,650	13,190	11,060	11,055
Mo.	31	1,120	1,565	1,450	5,012	4,538	4,060
Kans.	31	1,074	---	---	144	---	---
W.Va.	31	1,730	2,005	2,100	21,552	20,852	21,840
N.C.	31	1,400	1,425	1,700	4,144	3,278	3,740
Ky.	31	1,728	1,975	2,100	18,811	18,960	19,450
Total Burley Belt							
Total Southern Maryland Belt							
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,323	1,512	1,536	601,188	519,561	518,970

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	Production	
		Pounds	Pounds			1957	Indicated 1958
3B Dark Air-cured					1,000	1,000	1,000
Ky.	35	1,255	1,405	1,450	14,634	10,538	9,715
Tenn.	35	1,269	1,450	1,500	4,369	3,335	3,000
Total One Sucker	35	1,258	1,416	1,461	19,068	13,873	12,715
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,194	1,265	1,350	10,388	5,946	5,670
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	968	1,030	1,200	3,345	2,678	3,120
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,197	1,316	1,387	32,801	22,497	21,505
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,561	1,400	1,750	49,486	41,160	50,750
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,536	1,260	800	8,560	4,662	2,960
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,557	1,362	1,643	58,046	45,822	53,710
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER							
Conn.	51	1,624	1,850	1,875	13,499	5,180	3,750
Total, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,624	1,850	1,875	13,499	5,180	3,750
Mass.	52	1,794	2,080	2,125	8,969	2,704	1,700
Conn.	52	1,690	1,950	2,000	3,041	488	400
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,766	2,059	2,100	12,010	3,192	2,100
Total, Southern Wisconsin	54	1,488	1,700	1,650	10,047	7,650	8,085
Wis.	55	1,494	1,690	1,650	15,570	12,168	12,540
Minn.	55	1,331	---	---	415	---	---
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,490	1,690	1,650	15,985	12,168	12,540
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2,1581	1,756	1,708	27,5327	26,190	26,475
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Mass.	61	1,160	1,520	1,450	2,181	3,040	2,610
Conn.	61	1,090	1,480	1,350	7,384	8,732	8,235
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,106	1,490	1,373	9,565	11,772	10,845
Ga.	62	1,182	1,310	1,350	1,230	1,441	1,485
Fla.	62	1,216	1,370	1,350	4,706	5,617	5,130
Total, Georgia - Florida Shade-grown	62	1,208	1,357	1,350	5,936	7,058	6,615
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,142	1,437	1,364	15,501	18,830	17,460
Total, All Cigar Types	41-62	1,498	1,491	1,601	125,874	92,842	97,645
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	623	650	675	204	156	148
UNITED STATES:	All	1,315	1,479	1,628	2,134,443	1,660,553	1,771,679

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 53 through 1953 and type 56 through 1948.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average	1956	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	976	820	1,170	1,250
New Hampshire	1,060	830	1,340	1,580
Vermont	890	550	570	1,100
Massachusetts	2,497	1,640	2,850	2,500
Rhode Island	169	100	190	135
Connecticut	1,293	1,080	1,450	1,150
New York	16,414	14,100	15,600	19,000
New Jersey	2,588	3,100	3,200	2,800
Pennsylvania	6,077	5,400	6,630	6,700
Delaware	316	330	370	320
Maryland	1,122	1,160	1,070	1,270
Virginia	8,917	10,800	8,100	11,200
West Virginia	4,030	4,485	5,000	5,500
North Carolina	1,257	1,750	1,400	1,675
Total Eastern States	47,605	46,145	48,940	56,180
Central States:				
Ohio	2,990	2,100	2,850	3,200
Indiana	1,433	1,750	1,610	1,628
Illinois	2,825	2,550	2,500	2,140
Michigan	8,256	12,000	10,000	11,200
Wisconsin	1,179	1,190	1,350	1,100
Minnesota	237	256	250	330
Iowa	177	35	230	100
Missouri	1,021	550	780	890
Nebraska	64	36	50	30
Kansas	296	50	290	191
Kentucky	319	445	188	390
Tennessee	333	400	400	590
Arkansas	445	725	48	560
Total Central States	19,578	22,087	20,546	22,349
Western States:				
Montana	120	55	110	115
Idaho	1,531	1,380	1,530	1,480
Colorado	1,307	1,505	1,120	1,520
New Mexico	560	540	612	714
Utah	410	360	440	390
Washington	25,978	17,700	3/ 33,200	30,800
Oregon	2,510	1,820	3,100	2,550
California	8,562	9,260	8,950	9,300
Total Western States	40,980	32,620	49,062	46,809
Total 35 States	108,163	100,852	118,548	125,338

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800. 3/ Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1956	1957	Preliminary
	1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. H.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mass.	10	7	1	15
R. I.	79	95	8	120
Conn.	15	13	1	19
N. Y.	143	145	35	170
N. J.	1,251	1,030	150	1,390
Pa.	1,700	2,100	2,000	2,600
Ohio	2,451	2,340	2,300	3,100
Ind.	959	1,000	900	1,100
Ill.	415	425	322	500
Mich.	1,346	1,200	670	1,070
Mo.	3,020	2,600	2,950	3,000
Kans.	483	350	450	360
Del.	110	47	155	135
Md.	127	70	70	90
Va.	447	400	400	490
W. Va.	1,331	1,500	1,420	1,950
N. C.	612	520	470	840
S. C.	1,157	950	1,500	1,350
Ga.	3,031	4,350	4,400	4,900
Ky.	2,420	1,600	2,100	4,200
Tenn.	270	200	125	190
Ala.	267	320	150	180
Miss.	563	600	425	925
Ark.	375	447	268	443
La.	1,534	2,250	1,100	2,190
Okla.	77	80	125	145
Texas	270	200	30	330
Idaho	655	575	790	1,100
Colo.	316	270	95	350
N. Mex.	1,707	2/ 1,697	2/ 1,850	1,820
Utah	141	97	150	160
Wash.	543	360	580	450
Oreg.	1,659	1,930	900	2,100
Calif., all	471	600	400	500
Clingstone 3/	33,002	2/ 39,711	2/ 35,045	33,336
Freestone	22,118	27,085	22,377	21,252
U. S.	10,884	12,626	12,668	12,084
	62,974	70,079	62,335	71,618

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Illinois, 48; Arkansas, 195.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1956-Colorado, 63; California, Clingstone, 3,167; 1957-Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542.

3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS				
Production 1/				
State	Average			Indicated
	1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Conn.	51	52	48	55
N.Y.	514	510	460	600
Pa.	169	70	100	115
Ohio	144	45	55	60
Ill.	166	120	115	95
Mich.	865	1,200	740	1,450
Mo.	119	55	110	75
Va.	81	40	34	40
W.Va.	48	60	30	65
N.C.	96	71	82	93
Ga.	169	80	86	98
Ky.	71	65	36	50
Tenn.	91	130	110	130
Ala.	101	42	80	175
Miss.	134	107	103	108
Ark.	86	86	49	102
La.	80	35	36	55
Okla.	80	36	25	80
Texas	191	123	234	250
Idaho	77	110	100	120
Colo.	195	225	165	225
Utah	204	310	320	380
Wash.	5,780	4,550	4,890	4,800
Oreg.	5,556	2/ 6,490	6,250	5,300
Calif.	14,518	17,710	2/ 17,418	14,543
U.S.	29,828	32,322	31,676	29,064
PEARS: Production in tons by varieties, Calif., Wash., and Oregon				
State	Average			Indicated
	1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	144,500	113,750	122,250	120,000
Bartlett	103,240	73,750	78,000	80,000
Other	41,260	40,000	44,250	40,000
Oreg., all	138,888	2/ 162,250	156,250	132,500
Bartlett	54,610	63,750	62,500	55,000
Other	84,278	2/ 98,500	93,750	77,500
Calif., all	348,400	425,000	2/ 418,000	349,000
Bartlett	306,100	375,000	2/ 372,000	315,000
Other	42,300	50,000	46,000	34,000
3 States, all	631,788	701,000	696,500	601,500
Bartlett	463,950	512,500	512,500	450,000
Other	167,838	188,500	184,000	151,500

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows: California, Other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons).

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1956- Oregon, Other, 90,000 bushels (2,250 tons); 1957-California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons).

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average			Indicated
	1947-56	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	73,030	106,000	66,000	90,000
New Jersey	1,370	1,200	1,300	1,500
Pennsylvania	21,010	31,600	19,500	25,000
Ohio	14,350	13,800	10,900	17,000
Indiana	1,220	1,600	1,100	1,300
Illinois	1,840	1,300	1,400	1,100
Michigan	36,960	60,500	48,000	51,000
Iowa	1,950	900	1,600	1,400
Missouri	3,680	3,400	4,000	3,700
Kansas	990	100	600	500
Virginia	900	350	350	370
North Carolina	2,270	1,300	900	1,200
South Carolina	1,210	1,300	1,400	1,600
Georgia	1,630	1,400	1,200	1,700
Arkansas	8,280	10,300	1,300	10,300
Arizona	2,760	5,500	6,200	5,700
Washington	30,180	30,000	50,000	54,200
Oregon	1,010	700	900	800
California, all	2,726,200	2,641,000	2,382,000	2,635,000
Wine varieties	578,500	570,000	535,000	560,000
Table varieties	579,200	453,000	474,000	475,000
Raisin varieties	1,568,500	2,618,000	1,373,000	1,600,000
Raisins 3/	230,850	200,000	163,000	---
Not dried	645,100	2,818,000	721,000	---
United States	2,931,370	2,912,250	2,598,650	2,903,370

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

2/ Includes 12,000 tons excess cullage.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS						
Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/			Equivalent tons		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
EARLY and MIDSEASON: 2/						
Calif.	15,064	9,100	12,000	580,000	350,000	462,000
Fla., All	42,750	52,700	51,000	1,923,800	2,371,500	2,295,000
Temple	1,720	1,500	1,800	77,400	67,500	81,000
Other	41,030	51,200	49,200	1,846,400	2,304,000	2,214,000
Texas	1,364	1,450	1,650	61,460	65,200	74,200
Ariz.	492	490	320	18,910	18,900	12,300
La.	196	205	180	8,794	9,220	8,100
Total Early & Midseason	59,866	63,945	65,150	2,592,964	2,814,820	2,851,600
VALENCIA: 3/						
Calif.	24,980	14,000	—	961,700	539,000	—
Fla.	32,950	29,800	34,000	1,482,900	1,341,000	1,530,000
Texas	632	550	650	28,410	24,800	29,200
Ariz.	533	760	300	20,520	29,300	11,600
Total	59,094	45,110	—	2,493,530	1,934,100	—
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	40,044	23,100	—	1,541,700	889,000	—
Fla.	75,700	82,500	85,000	3,406,700	3,712,500	3,825,000
Texas	1,996	2,000	2,300	89,870	90,000	103,400
Ariz.	1,024	1,250	620	39,430	48,200	23,900
La.	196	205	180	8,794	9,220	8,100
Total, All Oranges	118,960	109,055	—	5,086,494	4,748,920	—
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,720	2,100	4,000	212,400	94,500	180,000
Total, Oranges & Tangerines	123,680	111,155	—	5,298,894	4,843,420	—
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,160	31,100	34,000	1,366,400	1,244,000	1,360,000
Seedless	17,590	17,600	18,000	703,600	704,000	720,000
Other	16,570	13,500	16,000	662,800	540,000	640,000
Texas	5,770	3,500	4,200	230,800	140,000	168,000
Ariz.	2,626	2,780	2,000	85,260	90,400	65,000
Calif., All	2,427	2,400	—	81,160	80,000	—
Desert Valleys	905	1,100	800	29,410	35,800	26,000
Other areas 3/	1,522	1,300	—	51,750	44,200	—
Total	44,983	39,780	—	1,763,620	1,554,400	—
LEMONS:						
Calif., 3/	13,266	16,000	—	523,900	632,000	—
LIMES:						
Fla.	304	350	200	12,160	14,000	8,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	4/ 278	350	320	4/ 12,300	15,800	14,400

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom, California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized - on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies: Approximate averages are as follows—Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous. In Louisiana, all oranges. For all States except Florida includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First production estimate for California Valencia oranges and for grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. First production estimate for California lemons will be issued in November.

4/ Short-time average.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, OCTOBER 1

Crop and State	Condition-Percent			Crop and State	Condition-Percent		
	Average: 1947-56:	1957:	1958:		Average: 1947-56:	1957:	1958:
EARLY and MID- SEASON ORANGES:				TANGERINES:			
Calif.	73	55	72	Fla.	65	65	62
Fla., All	72	80	61				
Temple	---	---	---	Total, Oranges &			
Other	---	---	---	Tangerines	72	67	68
Texas	53	78	68				
Ariz.	70	80	53	GRAPEFRUIT:			
La.	56	74	68	Fla., All	64	67	58
Total, Early & Mid-				Seedless:	66	68	61
season Oranges	---	---	---	Other	62	66	56
VALENCIA ORANGES:				Texas	45	62	62
Calif.	76	60	76	Ariz.	74	82	66
Fla.	70	77	62	Calif., All	77	74	72
Texas	51	70	62	D.V.	79	83	70
Ariz.	73	83	55	Other	76	69	73
Total, Valencia				Total Grapefruit:	58	66	61
Oranges	---	---	---				
ALL ORANGES:				LEMONS:			
Calif.	75	58	74	Calif.	75	64	77
Fla.	71	79	61				
Texas	53	76	66	LIMES:			
Ariz.	72	81	54	Fla.	72	56	42
La.	56	74	68	TANGELOS:			
Total, All Oranges	72	67	68	Fla.	--	--	--

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California harvest of oranges usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States orange harvest begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer through September of the year after bloom. California lemons are harvested from November 1 through the following calendar year. Florida lemons are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
PLUMS:			<u>Fresh Basis</u>	
Michigan	5,920	4,900	7,300	7,200
California	2/ 19,900	2/ 100,000	2/ 81,000	60,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,360	25,500	22,200	19,300
Washington, all	18,840	17,000	16,000	14,200
Eastern	15,280	14,200	13,000	13,200
Western	3,560	2,800	3,000	1,000
Oregon, all	52,060	59,000	34,000	16,500
Eastern	10,980	500	600	500
Western	41,080	58,500	33,400	16,000
			<u>Dry Basis 3/</u>	
California	164,300	193,000	165,000	110,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1956 and 1957, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1956-Prunes, California, 2,000 (dry basis). 1957-Plums, Michigan, 650; Prunes, Oregon, Western, 5,000 (fresh basis).

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1956-Plums, California, 4,000. 1957-Plums, California, 3,000.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1957	Indicated	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,875	700	1,625	240	250	275
S.C.	3,256	910	3,200	586	190	600
Ga.	31,272	4,700	33,000	6,074	2,800	8,000
Fla.	2,859	1,300	2,700	2,026	1,100	1,300
Ala.	13,908	3,300	21,000	3,124	700	5,000
Miss.	4,336	3,400	7,200	4,699	4,300	7,800
Ark.	939	1,400	700	4,075	7,800	2,800
La.	3,405	2,200	4,500	11,925	14,900	12,500
Okla.	1,561	2,200	1,600	18,359	28,800	14,400
Texas	4,653	8,600	6,000	26,987	46,400	32,000
N.Mex.	2/ 2,734	5,400	3,800	---	---	---
U. S.	70,251	34,110	85,325	78,095	107,240	85,175

State	All Pecans Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	2,116	950	1,900
S.C.	3,842	1,100	3,800
Ga.	37,346	7,500	41,000
Fla.	4,885	2,400	4,500
Ala.	17,032	4,000	26,000
Miss.	9,035	7,700	15,000
Ark.	5,014	9,200	3,500
La.	15,330	17,100	17,000
Okla.	19,920	31,000	16,000
Texas	31,640	55,000	38,000
N.Mex.	2/ 2,734	5,400	3,800
U. S.	148,347	141,350	170,500

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition		October 1		Production 1/	
	Average	1957	1958	Average	1957	Indicated
	1947-56	Percent	Percent	1947-56	Tons	1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	---	---	---	7,850	2/14,800	2,800
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	81	81	89	3/27,880	3/22,700	---
Not dried)				12,100	10,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/ 67	4/ 87	69	15,850	36,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	56	42	83	48,000	37,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	41,100	37,500	20,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	6,840	12,000	7,000
Washington	---	---	---	695	510	400
2 States	---	---	---	7,535	12,510	7,400
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	66,590	61,300	78,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,720	5,300	7,000
2 States	---	---	---	73,310	66,600	85,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957-Filberts, Oregon, 200.

2/ Includes 545 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

3/ Dry basis.

4/ Percent production. Average, 1956 only.

CRANBERRIES

State	Condition		Production 1/	
	Average	1956	1957	Indicated
	1947-56			1958
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	550,500	452,000	563,000	595,000
N. J.	86,300	73,000	78,000	85,000
Wis.	243,800	2/ 358,000	284,000	340,000
Wash.	49,860	64,700	84,000	56,000
Oreg.	22,790	40,000	41,000	32,500
5 States	953,250	987,700	1,050,000	1,108,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 18,000 barrels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

POTATOES, IRISH									
Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average: 1949-56	1957 1/2	Indi- cated: 1958	Average: 1949-56	1957 1/2	Indi- cated: 1958	Average: 1949-56	1957 1/2	Indi- cated: 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.6	23.0	13.0	163	140	85	1,909	2/3, 220	1,105
Calif.	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total Winter	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	15.9	26.0	25.0	162	145	130	2,602	2/3, 770	3,250
-Other	4.3	5.3	5.5	104	117	115	457	2/ 620	632
Texas	3.7	.3	.3	44	60	75	164	18	22
Total E.Spring	24.0	31.6	30.8	134.2	132.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.	26.6	24.0	25.0	101	100	108	2,687	2,400	2,700
S.C.	11.2	7.6	6.5	80	100	75	889	760	488
Ga.	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	58	183	138	116
Ala.-Baldwin	18.4	17.0	17.0	93	125	135	1,760	2,125	2,295
-Other	12.4	9.4	9.4	46	50	48	569	470	451
Miss.	11.1	10.0	9.0	39	45	45	435	450	405
Ark.	15.0	8.6	8.5	49	55	45	738	473	382
Ia.	11.3	8.6	7.1	41	50	45	459	430	320
Okla.	6.3	4.4	4.7	49	50	68	313	220	320
Texas	11.5	8.3	9.0	44	58	64	500	481	576
Ariz.	4.6	6.5	9.8	227	265	210	1,049	1,722	2,058
Calif.	65.8	67.0	73.0	259	305	230	16,957	20,435	16,790
Total L.Spring	197.3	173.7	181.0	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	26,901
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.5	8.0	8.0	64	65	70	805	520	560
Kans.	4.8	2.5	3.3	51	68	116	257	170	383
Del.	6.2	9.0	11.0	142	185	200	954	1,665	2,200
Md.	4.0	2.7	2.7	98	100	110	397	270	297
Va.-East.Shore	20.3	20.9	22.0	127	103	130	2,594	2,153	2,860
-Norfolk	4.0	2.9	2.9	103	72	80	419	209	232
-Other	8.5	7.3	7.0	64	62	75	543	453	525
N.C.	13.4	9.5	9.0	63	65	80	845	618	720
Ga.	3.8	2.9	2.6	36	40	42	137	116	109
Ky.	19.2	14.4	14.0	56	65	65	1,071	936	910
Tenn.	18.9	13.0	12.0	57	62	55	1,065	806	660
Texas	6.1	7.8	10.0	141	145	155	834	1,131	1,550
Total E.Summer	121.8	100.9	104.5	82.0	89.7	105.3	9,920	9,047	11,006
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.7	2.1	2.1	142	150	170	380	315	357
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	138	115	175	188	161	245
N.Y.-L.I.	23.6	17.5	12.5	192	240	240	4,472	4,200	3,000
N.J.	27.6	18.0	17.0	158	190	225	4,272	3,420	3,825
Pa.	6.2	3.5	3.9	136	115	180	832	402	702
Ohio	9.2	6.9	6.6	130	150	150	1,188	1,035	990
Ind.	7.0	3.2	3.0	108	140	152	745	448	456
Ill.	6.1	2.6	2.3	61	60	75	370	156	172
Mich.	7.6	6.0	6.0	93	120	140	700	720	840
Wis.	20.4	21.9	22.4	127	120	135	2,573	2,628	3,024
Minn.	5.2	4.9	5.2	126	130	160	648	637	832

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average:	1957 1/	Indi-:	Average:	1957 1/	Indi-:	Average:	1957 1/	Indi-:
	1949-56:	1957	cated:	1949-56:	1957	cated:	1949-56:	1957	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Nebr.	7.0	4.6	5.2	89	110	130	616	506	676
Md.	3.4	2.2	2.2	70	60	95	240	132	209
Va.	5.6	5.0	4.9	70	80	85	392	400	416
W. Va.	14.8	11.0	11.0	64	72	75	943	792	825
N. C.	5.0	4.1	3.9	77	100	105	377	410	410
Idaho	9.3	8.6	10.3	206	215	220	1,919	1,849	2,266
Wyo.	1.2	.7	.7	209	190	210	253	133	147
Colo.	10.0	12.5	13.8	223	190	220	2,248	2,375	3,036
N. Mex.	1.1	2.9	3.2	94	170	170	105	493	544
Wash.	17.0	22.0	27.0	255	265	220	4,334	5,830	5,940
Oreg.	10.1	10.5	12.5	194	225	220	1,945	2,362	2,750
Calif.	12.9	10.2	11.5	266	275	285	3,416	2,805	3,278
Total L. Summer:	214.2	182.3	188.6	156.2	176.7	185.3	33,158	32,209	34,940
FALL:									
Maine	137.8	137.0	144.0	255	276	265	35,087	37,812	38,160
N. H.	3.4	2.0	1.9	158	165	170	529	330	323
Vt.	4.1	2.3	2.1	139	160	175	561	368	368
Mass.	5.6	4.7	4.7	151	160	185	847	752	870
R. I.	3.3	3.3	3.4	197	210	220	655	693	748
Conn.	8.0	6.7	6.9	174	190	205	1,372	1,273	1,414
N. Y.-L. I.	28.0	31.5	37.0	202	235	240	5,746	7,402	8,880
-Upstate	53.0	35.0	37.0	162	170	195	8,506	5,950	7,215
Pa.	60.7	45.5	45.1	144	140	170	8,698	6,370	7,667
8 Eastern-Fall	303.9	268.0	282.1	204.2	227.4	232.7	62,001	60,950	65,645
Ohio	15.8	12.0	13.0	146	150	160	2,304	1,800	2,080
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.9	189	225	200	1,146	1,260	1,180
Mich.	59.4	44.0	46.0	117	135	155	6,831	5,940	7,130
Wis.	36.1	26.1	26.6	135	130	145	4,809	3,393	3,857
Minn.	78.6	75.0	82.0	107	100	125	8,414	7,500	10,250
Iowa	8.5	6.0	6.0	72	80	90	612	480	540
N. Dak.	95.2	85.0	100.0	112	115	147	10,671	9,775	14,700
S. Dak.	12.0	9.0	9.1	80	80	75	942	720	682
Nebr.	22.6	13.4	13.8	149	135	165	3,394	1,809	2,277
9 Central-Fall	334.4	276.1	302.4	117.4	118.4	141.2	39,124	32,677	42,696
Mont.	10.1	8.9	9.2	132	150	150	1,325	1,335	1,380
Idaho	146.6	175.0	194.0	179	203	200	26,298	35,525	38,800
Wyo.	4.8	4.8	5.1	129	135	140	615	648	714
Colo.	43.6	43.5	46.2	185	195	215	8,080	8,482	9,933
Utah	10.9	10.5	10.5	152	155	160	1,643	1,628	1,680
Nev.	1.5	1.8	1.6	184	220	220	284	396	352
Wash.	14.4	18.0	19.0	223	230	220	3,243	4,140	4,180
Oreg.	25.5	28.0	27.0	223	245	235	5,669	6,860	6,345
Calif.	16.4	15.5	16.5	229	280	280	3,726	4,340	4,620
9 Western-Fall	273.8	306.0	329.1	185.7	207.0	206.6	50,883	63,354	68,004
Total Fall	912.1	850.1	913.6	166.9	184.7	193.0	152,008	156,981	176,345
United States	1,493.4	1,452.5			173.3		228,615		257,876
		1,382.6		153.6		177.5		239,539	

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 260; Early spring, Florida-Hastings, 200; Florida-other, 74.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1949-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>	<u>1,000 cwt.</u>
N. J.	88	83	86	1,385	1,328	1,376
Mo.	54	60	60	142	120	120
Kans.	46	70	90	50	77	99
Md.	97	118	130	508	472	585
Va.	76	90	91	1,291	1,656	1,866
N. C.	60	70	75	2,651	2,660	2,625
S. C.	50	55	55	1,442	935	770
Ge.	41	46	49	1,198	644	637
Fla.	44	50	50	193	100	80
Ky.	50	56	55	304	269	242
Tenn.	54	60	58	728	540	464
Ala.	42	49	55	951	735	770
Miss.	44	50	53	1,151	1,100	1,166
Ark.	44	58	58	335	296	296
La.	55	59	56	4,979	4,838	4,760
Okla.	45	60	70	136	108	126
Texas	42	60	63	1,370	1,200	1,386
Calif.	69	75	75	797	975	900
U. S.	54.7	63.3	64.8	19,772	18,053	18,268

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS

MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	Oct. 1, av.	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1, av.	Oct. 1,	Oct. 1,
	1947-56	1957	1958	1947-56	1957	1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	18.2	21.8	23.3	80.1	82.0	83.0
N.H.	19.2	21.7	22.4	78.5	74.5	76.8
Vt.	17.0	18.4	20.7	74.8	71.8	75.8
Mass.	20.0	21.5	23.8	79.5	81.2	78.6
Conn.	20.2	22.0	23.6	78.4	77.6	77.2
N.Y.	20.0	21.1	22.8	76.3	75.6	75.3
N.J.	22.0	23.8	23.4	78.7	78.2	78.9
Pa.	19.5	21.2	22.4	77.0	77.3	77.6
N.Atl.	19.78	21.37	22.59	76.9	76.7	77.3
Ohio	19.0	20.9	23.8	75.5	75.4	77.1
Ind.	17.5	20.1	21.1	72.7	73.3	74.3
Ill.	17.1	20.0	21.1	68.7	72.7	74.2
Mich.	20.0	22.7	24.8	79.2	80.0	79.7
Wis.	16.8	19.4	20.5	73.4	73.2	73.2
E.N.Cent.	17.86	20.41	21.98	73.9	74.5	75.0
Minn.	14.1	14.8	16.5	62.9	60.7	63.2
Iowa	16.3	19.7	19.5	67.1	69.9	68.8
Mo.	14.1	15.6	15.3	68.2	67.3	68.7
N.Dak.	12.8	13.3	15.4	62.2	57.3	60.4
S.Dak.	12.2	14.1	14.6	60.8	62.4	61.7
Nebr.	14.5	15.9	16.3	65.8	65.6	61.2
Kans.	14.1	16.4	16.7	64.0	66.1	64.4
W.N.Cent.	14.22	15.79	16.52	64.5	64.1	64.4
Md.	18.5	21.0	21.6	74.9	76.0	75.6
Va.	16.3	20.3	20.9	72.1	74.4	75.3
W.Va.	14.4	15.4	17.1	72.8	73.4	73.6
N.C.	14.7	16.9	18.1	72.7	72.9	74.5
S.C.	12.0	13.5	13.4	67.6	67.4	68.0
Ga.	10.4	12.1	12.8	60.0	59.5	60.3
S.Atl.	14.48	16.94	17.52	69.6	73.1	73.0
Ky.	13.9	15.3	16.2	70.4	68.0	69.2
Tenn.	12.2	12.5	14.1	70.4	66.5	72.2
Ala.	9.0	8.9	8.8	57.0	57.0	52.0
Miss.	7.8	8.1	8.0	57.0	58.2	61.1
Ark.	9.4	11.5	11.2	58.2	61.4	57.8
Ia.	7.2	8.2	8.3	46.0	54.6	52.6
Okla.	11.0	13.4	13.5	57.8	61.9	61.9
Texas	9.1	10.3	11.0	53.9	52.3	53.3
S.Cent.	10.66	11.95	12.98	61.1	61.1	63.0
Mont.	16.2	17.8	19.8	68.7	70.1	68.3
Idaho	19.5	21.5	21.7	75.7	77.2	75.6
Wyo.	17.9	19.2	19.4	70.2	68.3	70.3
Colo.	16.2	18.0	18.4	68.8	70.8	69.6
Utah	20.0	23.2	22.8	75.8	76.9	78.8
Wash.	20.2	22.4	23.2	78.0	79.0	79.8
Oreg.	17.7	19.1	20.0	77.3	81.0	79.8
Calif.	20.9	25.2	27.8	77.6	80.2	82.7
West.	19.00	22.47	23.00	75.2	78.0	77.8
U. S.	15.69	17.81	18.91	69.4	70.2	70.9

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, OCTOBER 1, 1958 1/

State and division	October 1, av. 1947-56	October 1, 1956	October 1, 1957	October 1, 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.3
New Hampshire	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.8
Vermont	4.5	5.2	5.4	5.7
Massachusetts	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.6
Connecticut	5.9	6.2	7.3	7.4
New York	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.9
New Jersey	7.1	7.0	7.8	7.6
Pennsylvania	6.6	7.1	7.7	7.3
North Atlantic	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.9
Ohio	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.2
Indiana	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.1
Illinois	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.7
Michigan	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.3
Wisconsin	3.8	4.2	5.1	5.6
East North Central	4.6	5.0	5.6	5.9
Minnesota	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.3
Iowa	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.8
Missouri	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.2
North Dakota	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.3
South Dakota	2.8	3.1	3.2	4.2
Nebraska	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.0
Kansas	4.2	5.5	5.1	6.0
West North Central	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.0
Maryland	6.2	7.0	7.0	6.2
Virginia	4.3	5.6	6.1	5.6
West Virginia	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.4
North Carolina	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.8
South Carolina	3.8	5.8	6.0	5.0
Georgia	3.8	5.8	4.8	4.9
South Atlantic	4.2	5.3	5.3	5.2
Kentucky	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.3
Tennessee	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.6
Alabama	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.0
Mississippi	2.4	3.4	3.8	3.4
Arkansas	3.0	4.1	4.4	3.9
Louisiana	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.0
Oklahoma	3.6	5.9	4.9	5.4
Texas	4.3	6.6	4.9	6.0
South Central	3.5	4.7	4.3	4.6
Montana	2.9	3.9	3.6	4.1
Idaho	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.2
Wyoming	2.8	2.9	4.1	3.3
Colorado	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.9
Utah	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.8
Washington	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.9
Oregon	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.8
California	4.7	5.5	6.5	6.5
Western	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.7
United States	4.31	5.03	5.27	5.50

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION								
State and division	Number of layers on hand during 1957	Number of layers on hand during 1958	Eggs per 100 layers during 1957	Eggs per 100 layers during 1958	Total eggs produced Jan.-September 1957	Total eggs produced Jan.-September 1958	Total eggs produced Jan.-September 1957	Total eggs produced Jan.-September 1958
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,292	3,101	1,638	1,602	54	50	499	479
N.H.	2,278	2,234	1,596	1,614	36	36	341	331
Vt.	884	886	1,665	1,686	15	15	147	133
Mass.	3,704	3,645	1,686	1,668	62	61	567	548
R.I.	420	430	1,662	1,650	7	7	62	63
Conn.	3,463	3,538	1,608	1,731	56	61	506	516
N.Y.	9,014	8,410	1,572	1,638	142	138	1,412	1,335
N.J.	13,657	12,808	1,578	1,614	216	207	1,925	1,830
Pa.	17,535	17,626	1,587	1,605	278	283	2,680	2,678
N.Atl.	54,247	52,678	1,596	1,629	866	858	8,139	7,913
Ohio	10,791	11,403	1,530	1,563	165	178	1,778	1,726
Ind.	11,454	11,911	1,494	1,518	171	181	1,715	1,893
Ill.	15,168	14,996	1,428	1,488	217	223	2,372	2,253
Mich.	8,207	8,566	1,506	1,557	124	133	1,250	1,237
Wis.	11,296	12,180	1,464	1,479	165	180	1,780	1,814
E.N.Cent.	56,916	59,056	1,479	1,516	842	895	8,895	8,923
Minn.	18,299	17,228	1,380	1,464	253	252	3,032	2,891
Iowa	21,906	21,466	1,491	1,512	327	325	3,770	3,721
Mo.	10,398	10,246	1,314	1,314	137	135	1,593	1,561
N.Dak.	2,876	2,749	1,224	1,254	35	34	443	424
S. Dak.	6,790	6,980	1,374	1,350	93	94	1,097	1,112
Nebr.	9,197	8,452	1,410	1,419	130	120	1,509	1,445
Kans.	8,319	8,000	1,386	1,434	115	115	1,338	1,296
W.N.Cent.	77,785	75,121	1,401	1,431	1,090	1,075	12,782	12,450
Del.	576	615	1,272	1,350	7	8	86	90
Md.	2,075	2,007	1,290	1,374	27	28	314	300
Va.	4,438	4,162	1,374	1,479	61	62	660	610
W.Va.	1,930	2,054	1,290	1,335	25	27	294	292
N.C.	9,311	9,372	1,446	1,509	135	141	1,360	1,371
S.C.	2,966	2,886	1,407	1,452	42	42	432	409
Ga.	6,739	6,911	1,524	1,578	103	109	1,006	998
Fla.	2,968	3,349	1,620	1,683	48	56	446	513
S.Atl.	31,003	31,356	1,445	1,508	448	473	4,598	4,583
Ky.	6,258	5,426	1,263	1,242	79	67	875	755
Tenn.	5,478	4,992	1,224	1,284	67	64	761	681
Ala.	4,614	4,661	1,365	1,494	63	70	635	676
Miss.	3,854	3,855	1,200	1,263	46	49	499	474
Ark.	3,480	3,664	1,302	1,326	45	49	496	486
La.	2,372	2,284	1,185	1,230	28	28	302	286
Okla.	4,436	4,160	1,266	1,272	56	53	671	604
Texas	12,350	12,582	1,368	1,374	169	173	1,790	1,749
S.Cent.	42,842	41,624	1,291	1,329	553	553	6,029	5,711
Mont.	1,188	1,208	1,386	1,431	16	17	176	184
Idaho	1,338	1,390	1,581	1,623	21	23	226	228
Wyo.	372	344	1,419	1,512	5	5	55	52
Colo.	1,557	1,548	1,470	1,464	23	23	244	228
N.Mex.	582	586	1,386	1,446	8	8	84	87
Ariz.	443	457	1,560	1,611	7	7	67	72
Utah	1,599	1,673	1,620	1,650	26	28	263	274
Nev.	102	100	1,410	1,365	1	1	17	13
Wash.	4,231	4,488	1,746	1,755	74	79	695	740
Oreg.	2,709	2,834	1,746	1,752	47	50	467	465
Calif.	21,350	22,108	1,833	1,833	391	405	3,449	3,653
West.	35,471	36,736	1,745	1,758	619	646	5,743	5,996
U.S.	298,264	296,571	1,481	1,517	4,418	4,500	46,186	45,576

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